FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Dulles urged "united action" to bar Red conquest of S. E. Asia.
U.S. reported its H-bomb could ruin any city in world.
Russia offered to join NATO if West abandoned EDC plan.
Israelis staged retaliation raid on Jordanian village.
Egyptian junta forced Naguib to abandon election plan.

United States

Excise tax cuts passed by Congress, signed by President.
Congress received Eisenhower message on foreign economic policy.
NLRB examiner recommended new dock union election in N.Y.

WORLD AFFAIRS

INDO-CHINA

U.S. Bars Red Domination

Dulles Urges 'United Action'

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles warned Mar. 29 that a Communist victory in Indo-China would lead to Red domination of all Southeast Asia. "That possibility should not be passively accepted but should be met by united action," he said.

Dulles also stressed that the U.S. stood firm in its decision to give Red China neither diplomatic recognition nor a UN seat.

These remarks were part of a major policy address delivered in New York before the Overseas Press Club and broadcast to Asia.

Pres. Eisenhower had approved the speech in advance Mar. 27. He indorsed it at his press conference Mar. 30 but indicated that he planned no use of U.S. troops in Indo-China. He reiterated that he could conceive of no greater disadvantage to America than to be employing its forces in great numbers around the world meeting each little situation as it arose. His policy he said, was to make allies strong enough to handle local situations alone with financial, moral & political aid and with U.S. military help only where vital to the U.S.[1]

Threat to Free World Seen

Dulles said that Communist strategy in Indo-China, as elsewhere, was "to confuse the issue in the eyes of the world" by playing on the spirit of nationalism. "International communism gets a stranglehold on the people," he said, "and it uses that power eventually to 'amalgamate' them into the Soviet orbit."

Dulles predicted that Red success in Indo-China "would carry a grave threat to the Philippines, Australia & New Zealand," to "the entire west Pacific area" & ultimately "to the whole free community."

He reiterated his previous warning that sending a Communist Chinese army into Indo-China "would result in grave consequences which might not be confined to Indo-China."[2] Recent U.S. statements, he said, were "designed to impress upon potential aggressors that aggression might lead to action in places & by means of the free world's choosing [and] would surely cost more than it would gain."[3]

The risks of "united action," Dulles said, "are far less than would face us a few years from now if we dare not be resolute today."

No Concessions to Red China

Dulles said that U.S. refusal to recognize Red China was based on "rational," not "emotional," grounds. "Recognition is a voluntary act" which countries have "no right to demand" of each other, he said.

U.S. "general" policy followed Pres. James Monroe's decision, in the case of Czarist Russia, "to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us," Dulles declared. But "where that policy does not serve our interests, we are free to depart from it." He said it would not "help our country if, by recognition, we give increased prestige & influence to a regime [Red China] that actively attacks our vital interests."

Similarly, Dulles indicated, it would not "serve the interests of world order to bring into the United Nations a regime which is a convicted aggressor [the UN Gen. Assembly had labeled Red China an aggressor in Korea][5], which has not purged itself from that aggression [the Communist Chinese ignored a UN Assembly demand for withdrawal of their forces from Korea], and which continues to promote the use of force in violation of [UN] principles." Dulles pointed out that, "by the Charter, [UN] membership is supposed to be limited to peace-loving states."

Red Pledges Discounted

Dulles furthermore opposed a UN seat for Red China as an advantage which would "facilitate & encourage the bloody liquidation by the Chinese Communists of . . . free Chinese on Formosa." Past experience with Communist promises, Dulles added, lent no weight to arguments of those who said the U.S. should recognize Red China & welcome it into the UN "in reliance of promises it might give in relation to Korea & Indo-China."

Dulles reiterated that Communist China "gets no diplomatic recognition from us by its presence" at the forthcoming Geneva conference but "has been invited only to discuss Korea & Indo-China, where it is in fact a force of aggression that we cannot ignore."

Dulles said the U.S. would "go to Geneva in a sincere effort to try to bring about a united & independent Korea from which the Communists will have withdrawn their armies of invasion.[6] And also we hope that any Indo-China discussion will help to bring the Chinese Communists to see the danger of their apparent design for the conquest of Southeast Asia so that they will cease & desist. We shall not, however, be disposed to give Communist China what it wants from us merely in exchange for its promises of future good behavior."[7]

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Red Aid in Indo-China

U.S. State Secy. Dulles, in his Mar. 29 address, told of Soviet aid to the Viet Minh rebels in Indo-China: Much of the artillery & ammunition captured from the rebels "was fabricated at the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia and transported across the Trans-Siberian R.R. & down through Communist China. . . . Military & technical guidance is supplied . . . by an estimated 2,000 Chinese Communists [serving] in staff sections of the [rebel] high command, at the division level & in the specialized units such as signal, engineering, artillery & transportation."[4]

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Other American Views

U.S. Asst. State Secy. Walter S. Robertson insisted in a radio interview Mar. 28 that the Geneva Conf. would produce no "dangerous or fatal [U.S.] concessions" to the Reds as a price for ending the Indo-Chinese war. Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. said at UN Hq. in New York same day: any Geneva Conf. "arrangement" giving Red China a UN seat in return "for a settlement

1—see pp. 82B1, 42B3 2—see Vol. XIII, p. 285F3 3—see pp. 90A-C1, 77A-C1 4—see p. 89D3 5—see Vol. XI, p. 33B 6—see p. 90D2 7—see pp. 57D1-58G1, 81E-F1 (Consult Index by name & subject for other background references)

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in Indo-China & elsewhere" would be "spurious & self-defeating."

A U.S. House Forgn. Affairs subcommittee reported Mar. 27, after a 30,000-mi. journey to the Far East, that a truce in Indo-China would be "appeasement equivalent to" Munich. The group, headed by Rep. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), recommended: (1) expansion of U.S. military aid in Indo-China; (2) improvement of native troop training: (3) internationalization of the conflict under the UN (opposed by France); (4) continued refusal to give Red China recognition or a UN seat. The subcommittee hinted that the U.S. might have to give "gravest consideration" to a potential French call to U.S. troops to Indo-China.[1]

Ely Ends Talks, Gets Planes

Gen. Paul Ely, French Chief of Staff, flew back to Paris Mar. 26 after 6 days of conferences in Washington with Pres. Eisenhower & U.S. diplomatic & military leaders. The Defense Dept. reported as one result of the talks that the U.S. "will send in the near future 25 additional B-26s to Indo-China on a temporary loan basis, as well as such items as ammunition, parachutes, etc."[2]

Battle for Dienbienphu

Communist-led Viet Minh rebels launched a mass frontal attack on French-held Dienbienphu in northwest Viet Nam at dusk Mar. 30. French spokesmen admitted that the rebels had won footholds within the French defenses but insisted Mar. 31 that most of the attackers had been pushed back and 1,350 killed.

Tanks & infantry from Dienbienphu smashed at surrounding rebel implacements Mar. 28 in the first major counter-attack of the current battle for the city. Aided by aerial bombing, the French forces killed an estimated 1,400 rebels and destroyed anti-aircraft batteries which had been bedeviling the airlift and attacking hospital planes. The onset of heavy seasonal rains, however, hampered French air activity.

Despite almost-continual French artillery & machinegun fire, rebel troops were reported pushing an extensive network of trenches ever closer to Dienbienphu. In some places, they were said to be within 200 yards of the barbed-wire defenses.[3]

In Paris Mar. 25, French Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault telegraphed Intl. Red Cross, hq. in Geneva to protest Viet Minh firing at clearly-marked hospital planes removing wounded from Dienbienphu. Gen. Henri-Eugène Navarre, French commander in Indo-China, made a personal radio appeal to Viet Minh commander Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap Mar. 27 to permit evacuation of wounded. Vo ignored him.

Eisenhower Praises Defenders

U.S. Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 28 sent messages to French Pres. René Coty & Viet Nam Chief-of-State Bao Dai to laud the "gallantry" of Dienbienphu's defenders. Eisenhower said Mar. 24 he had suggested making Dienbienphu's commander, Col. Christian de Castries, 50, a general. De Castries' promotion to brigadier general was recommended by the French Govt. Mar. 31.[4]

*megaton equals 1,000,000 tons of TNT. 1—see pp. 89B1 2—89C2 3—89G2 4—81D3 5—Vol. XIII, 332A1 6—91A2 7—p. 38G1

ATOMIC WEAPONS

U.S. Reveals H-Bomb Effects

Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss of the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm., reporting Mar. 31 on hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific, disclosed that one hydrogen bomb could be made strong enough to destroy any city in the world.

Films of an H-bomb blast were shown publicly for the first time Apr. 1 when the U.S. Govt. released a movie of its original hydrogen explosion in Nov. 1952. (Strauss also announced Mar. 29 that the 2d in the current series of tests had taken place Mar. 26 in the Eniwetok area of the Marshall Islands.)

Strauss Describes Test Blast

Strauss went before newsmen at Pres. Eisenhower's weekly news conference Mar. 31 to review American progress in building the H-bomb and describe effects of the test explosion set off Mar. 1 at Eniwetok. He said the Mar. 1 explosion never was "out of control" although it yielded "about double" the power first estimated by scientists—"a margin of error not incompatible with a totally new weapon." (Scientists held it was "impossible" for a hydrogen explosion to get out of control, he added.) He described the Mar. 1 explosion as "a stupendous blast in the megaton* range" and much more powerful than the one set off in Nov. 1952. (A Congressional source had said the Mar. 1 blast was equivalent to 12 to 14 megatons, or 600-700 times more powerful than the A-bombs dropped on Japan in World War II.)

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Says Reds Started First

AEC Chrmn. Strauss told newsmen Mar. 31: There was "good reason to believe" that the Russians "had begun work on [the H-bomb] substantially before we did." The detection of Russia's 1949 atomic explosion, which ended U.S. monopoly on the A-bomb, led to a directive by Pres. Truman in Jan. 1950 that the AEC produce the H-bomb so as to gain a "qualitative lead" in atomic weapons. The U.S. succeeding in testing a "prototype" H-bomb in Nov. 1952. Russia's first known test of such a "fusion" weapon took place in Aug. 1953.[5]

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Questioned about the destructive potential of the H-bomb, Strauss said one could be made "large enough to take out . . . destroy . . . any city," including the "metropolitan area" of New York. (He explained later that he referred to the heart of Manhattan as the area of total destruction.) H-bombs thus far tested, he said, had generated enough power & heat to erase "a large sand-spit or reef" but not "an entire atoll or even large islands."

Strauss said there had been exaggerated reports on the range of dangerous radioactivity from the Mar. 1 H-bomb test. He said of the Japanese fishing boat *Fortunate Dragon*: it was overlooked when the danger area was searched before the blast and apparently was "well within" the zone marked for clearance [Strauss reported that the boat's skipper said he saw the H-bomb flash, felt the concussion 6 minutes later]; its crewmen apparently sustained burns from chemicals (not radioactivity) in the "fall out" of waste material from the H-bomb cloud; there had been no evidence that catches of fish for Japan were contaminated, excepting fish in the open hold of the *Fortunate Dragon*; the AEC had offered Japan damages for the fishermen's injuries.

Strauss said radioactive fallout soon became harmless in the ocean and would be undetectable 500 mi. from the test site. There was no danger, he added, of harmful radioactive particles being carried to the U.S. or other inhabited areas.[6]

Says Peaceful Power Nearer

Strauss also characterized the H-bomb progress as a step toward the time when the U.S. would achieve its military goals in atomic development and "proceed aggressively with the peacetime development of power." He said peaceful atomic development must be rated "junior to the defense needs" but the AEC now was "within sight" of "the satisfaction of military requirements."[7]

Films Show 1952 Explosion

A 28-min. film of the Nov. 1952 test explosion was released Apr. 1 by the Federal Civil Defense Admin. under Pres. Eisenhower's authorization in order to inform the U.S. public about its civilian defense problem under threat of H-bombing.

The films revealed that the original H-bomb "vaporized" the small island of Elugelab in Eniwetok Atoll, leaving a crater one mile in diameter & 175 ft. deep submerged in the Pacific. The Nov. 1952 explosion also caused a fireball 3¼ mi. wide on the ground & a cloud that mushroomed 25 mi. into the sky, then spread out laterally for 100 mi. near the base of the stratosphere.

(The film originally was scheduled for public release Apr. 7. But Drew Pearson wrote a review of a Mar. 31 "press preview" of it for his syndicated column of Apr. 1. The *N.Y. Times* then printed a similar review of the film on grounds that the Apr. 7 release date no longer held. CBS scheduled a TV showing of it for the

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Russia Describes Bomb

The Soviet military newspaper *Red Star* said Mar. 26 that a hydrogen explosion was like one that occurred in 1908 when a 1,000,000-ton meteorite fell in the Stony Tunguska River region of north-central Siberia, causing a flash seen for 372.8 miles & devastating thousands of square miles. The newspaper also carried this description of an H-bomb: an ordinary explosive such as TNT drives 2 hemispheres of U-235 or plutonium together to set off an atomic "fission" explosion; the A-blast produces temperatures of millions of degrees and causes a 3d & still greater blast by fusing tritium (heavy hydrogen) with heavy water or deuterium to form helium.[1]

morning of Aug. 1. The FCDA then made release immediate.)

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said Mar. 30: The "unbelievable" results of H-bomb tests proved both the "disastrous" fate in store for an aggressor attacking the U.S. and the need for "greater individual interest in civil defense." But he said that officials "oughtn't to scare people so that they don't sleep nights." Herbert R. O'Brien, NYC Civil Defense director, said Mar. 31 that orders would be given to "clear the city" if New York were threatened with attack. However, he added, total evacuation would take 3 days and "it is unlikely we'll get that much time." (Val Peterson, Fed. Civil Defense Admin., was quoted as having said that "the cities are finished" should hydrogen warfare breakout.)[2]

Tests Criticized Abroad

British Prime Min. Churchill, replying in Commons Mar. 30 to Laborite protests against American H-bomb experiments: he had only "limited" knowledge of them but thev advanced "the weapon which provides the greatest possible deterrent against the outbreak of a 3d world war." Indian Prime Min. Nehru said Mar. 29 he "entirely sympathized" with demands that the H-bomb tests be ended.[3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Russia Seeks NATO Role

Russia offered Mar. 31 to consider joining the North Atlantic Treaty Org. if the West abandoned the European Defense Community project and accepted the Soviet plan for a general European security pact.[4]

Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, in a long note to the U.S., Britain & France, said his new proposal could end the cold war by reuniting "all the big powers that belonged to the anti-Hitler coalition" and nullify NATO's "offensive character." He said the U.S. should be permitted to join a general European security pact in view of its responsibility toward postwar Europe, and that European states other than the USSR might enter a "truly defensive" NATO. He demanded action to prevent "any part of Germany from becoming involved in military groups." He also noted that the peril of atomic & hydrogen warfare posed a threat of "incalculable disaster" to the whole world.

The U.S., Britain & France immediately rejected the Soviet proposal as a "Trojan horse" scheme to undermine the Atlantic alliance and wreck the EDC. The U.S. said Russia was trying to retrieve its "diplomatic failure" at the Berlin Big 4 conference.[5]

Juin Rebuked on EDC

Marshal Alphonse-Pierre Juin, NATO ground forces commander, was severely reprimanded by the French Cabinet Apr. 1 for having advocated (in a talk to French Army reserve officers Mar. 27) that the EDC treaty be discarded in favor of one entailing fewer supranational powers & less integration of European forces.[6] He indorsed use of West German troops in Western defense but said much of the EDC plan was "inapplicable" & "insufficient." The Cabinet rebuked him for having made a public speech without permission & ignoring Premier Laniel's request for an explanation. He was removed as vice chairman of the Superior Council of War (highest French military authoritv), thus losing his post as advisor on French strategy.[7]

Bonn Completes Ratification

West German Pres. Theodor Heuss signed laws ratifying the EDC & the Bonn peace contract Mar. 29. The Western occupying powers cleared the way for this final EDC action Mar. 25 by granting conditional approval of a constitutional amendment permitting German rearmament (passed Mar. 19 by the Bundesrat, 26-12). The Big 3 stipulated, and the Bonn Govt. agreed, that rearmament was not to start until the EDC was in force.[8]

Soviet Ends German Rule

Russia proclaimed East Germany's sovereignty Mar. 26 and said the "German Democratic Republic" would be free to conduct its own internal & foreign affairs, including relations with West Germany. Soviet troops were to remain temporarily, by agreement with the East Zone Govt., to carry out "security functions" & obligations undertaken by Russia in 4-power agreements. The Soviet High Commissioner would be limited to safeguarding security & maintaining relations with the other occupation powers on "all-German" questions.[9]

East German Communists immediately demanded that Western Govts. recognize the East-zone regime as sovereign. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said the sovereignty proclamation was a "sly" political effort to delude the East Germans. The U.S. State Dept. called it a "sheer facade."

Big 3 Ease Red Trade Curbs

The U.S., Britain & France agreed Mar. 30 to "redefine" their embargo on strategic shipping to Communist countries to permit more Western trade with Russia & its satellites. But they emphasized that existing controls on trade with Red China & North Korea would be continued.

The decision to liberalize European trade was reached by U.S. Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen, British Board of Trade Pres. Peter Thorneycroft & French Forgn. Secy. Maurice Schumann in a 2-day London conference. They announced (1) "a wide area of agreement" on expanding trade "compatible with security requirements" and (2) plans for an "immediate" meeting in Paris of all Govts. cooperating in the trade control system (Japan, West Germany & all NATO nations except Iceland).[10]

Israeli Raid Kills 9 Arabs

9 Jordanians were killed & 19 wounded Mar. 29 in an Israeli attack on Nahhalin, a village 8 mi. s.w. of Jerusalem & 1½ mi. from the Israel-Jordan armistice line. Israel was condemned for the raid "in the strongest terms" Mar. 30 by the UN Mixed Armistice Comm., consisting only of the chairman, U.S. Navy Comdr. Elmo H. Hutchison, & 2 Jordanian delegates. Israeli members had boycotted the commission since Mar. 23.

Israeli Premier Moshe Sharett said Mar. 29 the Nahhalin raid was "local reaction" to an Arab attack on Kisalon Mar. 26 in which one Israeli was killed. An Army spokesman said 6 Jordanians attacked an Israeli train Mar. 31. He declared that the Truce Comm.'s failure to censure Jordan for the Mar. 17 Scorpion Pass ambush had encouraged Arab raids.[11]

Russia Vetoes UN Suez Move

Russia used its 59th veto in the UN Security Council Mar. 29 to kill a New Zealand resolution calling on Egypt to stop interfering with Israel-bound shipping in the Suez Canal. The vote: 8 for, Russia & Lebanon against, China abstaining.[12]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Urges Freer Foreign Trade

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Mar. 30 to lower import barriers & spur a healthy expansion of international trade by adopting a foreign trade program based substantially on the recommendations submitted Jan. 23 by his (Randall) Comm. on Forgn. Economic Policv.[13]

Such a program, he said, would supply the "onlv adequate solution for . . . 2 pressing problems confronting our country": "For our own economic growth we must have a continuously expanding world market; for our securitv we require that our allies become economically strong."

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 367F2 2—XIII, 421C2 3—pp. 91A3, 75B1 4—33C2 5—90B2 6—99F2 7—33F3 8—67B1; XIII, 294D1 9—50A2 10—91C1 11—91B3 12—82D2, 27E3 13—28C3, 94F1

The President said his program had "4 major parts": "Aid—which we wish to curtail; investment—which we wish to encourage; convertibility—which we wish to facilitate, and trade—which we wish to expand."

Lists Specific Proposals

Gen. Eisenhower recommended:

- A 3-yr. extension of the reciprocal trade program with amendments authorizing substantial tariff cuts.
- Renegotiation of the organizational provisions of the Gen. (Geneva) Agreement on Tariffs & Trade so it would confine its functions to "sponsoring multilateral trade negotiations, recommending broad trade policies for individual [national] consideration" and "providing a forum for . . . trade disputes."
- Simplification & improvement of tariff classifications, valuation methods, customs administration.
- Passage of an Admin. bill giving tax relief for investments abroad, other incentives for such investing.
- Exemption from "buy-American" laws of "nations that treat our bidders on an equal basis with their own nationals." (Exception: "where considerations of national security . . . unemployment or encouragement of small business require otherwise.")
- Encouragement of "relatively easy flow of [mineral & other raw] materials in international trade" and of "investment in overseas production."
- Approval of an Admin. program for expanding foreign markets for U.S. agricultural production.
- Encouragement of tourism by such steps as simplifying customs, visa, passport & exchange methods and passing a bill (HR8352) to increase tourists' duty-free import allowance from $500 to $1,000 every 6 months.
- Termination of economic aid grants as soon as possible but continuation of military aid grants where needed in U.S. interests. Substitution of loans for grants where economic aid is required in U.S. interests. Vigorous expansion of Point 4 technical aid.
- Toleration of "a greater exchange of peaceful goods between East & West" provided U.S. security is not jeopardized. (The President noted that "curtailment of our aid programs will increase the pressures for resumption of such trade.")
- Encouragement of freer convertibility of currency. "Cooperation in strengthening the gold & dollar reserves of countries" with "sound" policies. Use of Intl. Monetary Fund resources "to strengthen the currencies of countries which undertake convertibility."

Malone Assails Program

Sen. George W. Malone (R., Nev.) charged in the Senate Mar. 31 that the President's suggestions would "plunge this nation further toward a disastrous recession." He said that the "economy-wrecking" reciprocal trade program put "foreign interests" above those of the U.S.[1]

(Chrmn. Ben F. Jensen [R., Ia.][2] of a House Appropriations subcommittee criticized Mar. 31 as unfair to American workers the policies under which more than half the electrical equipment used in U.S. reclamation projects since mid-1951 was bought from foreign companies. Reclamation Bureau engineer L. M. McClellan told Jensen's subcommittee that foreign orders amounted to $1,100,000 in fiscal 1952, $2,900,000 in fiscal 1953 & $560,000 so far in fiscal 1954. Foreign companies had to bid at least 25% under U.S. firms to win orders under "buy American" laws but they actually bid 35%-50% less, McClellan revealed.)[3]

(The Commerce Dept. Mar. 31 authorized shipment of 100 more U.S. items to Western Hemisphere countries without individual export licenses for each shipment. The list included certain types of rubber tires & tubes, steel mill products, metal powders & ores & medicinal preparations. The department also eased curbs on export of iron & steel scrap although it continued license requirements.)[4]

Expands Stockpile Program

Pres. Eisenhower directed the Office of Defense Mobilization Mar. 26 to increase its stockpiling goals for 35-40 metals & minerals. He said that war not only would cut foreign supplies but that "supplies from domestic sources may not be available, in view of the fact that the Soviets now have the capability of attack on the United States."

The program also was intended to give relief to distressed U.S. mining areas. It required buying "wherever possible from domestic producers."

The directive did not list the materials involved, and ODM Dir. Arthur S. Flemming refused to name them. But Govt. officials said the list included lead & zinc.[5]

Approves Legislation

Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 1 signed a bill (HR5337) authorizing establishment of an Air Force Academy similar to the Army's West Point & the Navy's Annapolis.[6] The President Mar. 27 signed a bill (HR5976) ending federal regulation of pipelines which transport natural gas within a state. The measure was passed by the House last summer & by Senate voice vote Mar. 15.[7]

CONGRESS

Excise Taxes Reduced

A compromise bill (HR8224) cutting net federal excise revenues by about $999 million a year was passed by votes of 395-1 in the House & 72-8 in the Senate Mar. 30. Pres. Eisenhower signed it Mar. 31 and it took effect Apr. 1.

Sole dissenting House vote was cast by Rep. Fred Marshall (D., Minn.). Senators against the bill: Republicans John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), Wm. Langer (N.D.) & John J. Williams (Del.); Democrats Harry F. Byrd (Va.), Price Daniel (Tex.), Lister Hill (Ala.) & Richard B. Russell (Ga.).

Pres. Eisenhower, who had opposed the bill as too high a reduction of needed Govt. income, said Mar. 31 that he was accepting the cuts wholeheartedly in hope they would stimulate business and thereby offset some of the revenue loss.

The measure actually saved an estimated $1.077 billion in Govt. revenues by postponing for a year reductions in some excise taxes which otherwise were scheduled to become effective Apr. 1. These taxes, voted in 1951 to help finance the Korean war,[8] were on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, gasoline, motor vehicles, truck trailers & highway diesel fuel.

The President had anticipated this $1.077 billion saving when he predicted a $2.928 billion federal deficit for fiscal 1955.[9] But the net $999 million which the bill cut from revenues was expected to increase the deficit to about $3.927 billion.

Compromise Approved

The net $999 million tax cut was a compromise between a $192 million bill approved by the House Mar. 10 & a $1.119 billion version adopted Mar. 25 by 76-8 Senate vote (38 R., 37 D. & one ind. vs. Republicans Cooper, Dirksen, Langer, Williams & Homer E. Capehart [Ind.] and Democrats Byrd, Hill & Russell).

Senate-House conferees, agreeing Mar. 29 on the final compromise, kept a Senate provision halving the 10% tax on many household appliances (refrigerators, stoves, irons, etc.). This was expected to cost the Govt. $85 million. The conferees compromised on a Senate proposal to exempt from tax amusements with admissions costing 60¢ or less. The ceiling on such exemptions was put at 50¢.[10] (The exemption did not apply to horse & dog races.) The conferees also accepted a Senate provision to maintain cabaret taxes at 20%, same rate as for horse & dog tracks and club dues & initiation fees. The tax ceiling on most other items was put at 10% (see list above).[11]

Senate Unit for T-H Changes

A strong "states rights" amendment & most of Pres. Eisenhower's other

Items on Tax Cut Lists

Excise taxes were reduced Apr. 1 from 20% to 10% on retailed furs, luggage, jewelry & toiletries, most amusement admissions over 50¢[12]; manufacturers' sales of light bulbs, radio & TV tubes, cameras, lenses & film; safe deposit boxes. Other reductions: from 25% to 10% on long distance telephone calls; from 15% to 10% on local telephone calls, domestic telegrams, personal travel fares, manufacturers' sales of sporting goods and mechanical pens, pencils & lighters; from 11% to 10% on manufacturers' sales of pistols & revolvers; from 10% to 5% on home appliances.

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 68L 2—p. 67F1 3—XIII, 441E3 4—pp. 44A2, 19B2 5—XIII, 437F1 6—38C2 7—46A3 8—XI, 341C 9—p. 19F2 10—XIII, 264F2 11—p. 83F3 12—F this col.

labor recommendations were included in a Taft-Hartley Act revision bill (S2650) approved Mar. 31 by the Senate Labor Com. Vote: 7 Reps. for, 6 Dems. against. The Admin.'s proposal for a Govt. poll of workers before a strike was eliminated.

The "states rights" provision specified that nothing in the Taft-Hartley Act should interfere with state laws on emergency handling of labor disputes threatening "the health or safety of the people." It also gave the NLRB the right to refuse to act in disputes which the board felt did not have sufficient effect to warrant NLRB jurisdiction.

The President had urged broader state powers in labor disputes Mar. 26 in letters to Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) & Rep. Samuel K. McConnell (R., Pa.), chairmen of the Congressional labor committees.[1]

GENERAL

Recession Controversy

Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen Mar. 24 that the U.S. had not reached a point where a slam-bang emergency program was needed to rescue the nation from economic disaster. He denied that March was a key month in which continuation of the downturn would be a signal for Govt. action.[2]

Gen. Motors Pres. Harlow H. Curtice declared in Chicago Mar. 15 that he foresaw "no depression" and that the "principal danger" was "psychological"—caused by "prophets of doubt" who might plant "fear."

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.), however, said in New York Mar. 30 that the U.S. was "not in an emergency but [in] a serious economic slump."

Figures behind the controversy:

● Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks disclosed in Toronto Mar. 22 that U.S. gross national product had dropped to a "bit below $360 billion" for 1954's first quarter.

● The Commerce Dept. reported Mar. 30 that manufacturers' sales had dropped from $23.9 billion in January to $23.6 billion in February but that February's $21.8 billion worth of new orders exceed the January figure by about $1 billion.

● The BLS reported Mar. 31 that factory lay-offs had declined from 28 per 1,000 in January to 23 in February—first drop since mid-1953. The Bur. of Labor Security said Mar. 19 that 85% of the U.S.' major labor markets had labor surpluses. 9 new areas were added to the list of those with "substantial labor surplus"—raising to 34 the number having 6% or more unemployment.[3]

Com. for Economic Development, in a report entitled "Defense Against Recession," warned Mar. 21 that a "quite large" federal deficit was "essential" during recession to help stabilize the economy. An attempt to cut the deficit by higher taxes or lower spending "would deepen the recession," according to the report. It recommended a Govt. program of "easy" money, tax relief, unemployment compensation aid, more liberal credit & public works as a means of bringing recovery.

New ILA Vote Favored

NLRB examiner Arthur Leff recommended in New York Mar. 26 that the NLRB set aside the longshoremen's representation election held in New York port in December. He reported that the "old" Intl. Longshoremen's union (ousted by the AFL last year) had defeated the AFL's new ILA by acts of violence & intimidation. He suggested a 2d election as soon as possible.

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell & N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey announced after a conference in New York Mar. 27 they would use "every weapon at the command of government" to break "hoodlums'" rule of New York docks and end the wildcat strike by anti-AFL longshoremen. Striking tugboat crews returned to work Mar. 30 in compliance with a federal anti-strike injunction.[4]

●

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, 49, was reinstated in her Army job as a Signal Corps supply room typist in the Pentagon Mar. 26 pending a loyalty board review. She had been suspended Feb. 25 after Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) called her before his Senate Investigations Subcom. on charges she was a Communist. She denied any CP affiliations Mar. 11 at a hearing in which it was brought out that (a) Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, ex-FBI worker, had said she had seen Mrs. Moss' name on CP records but did not know her personally; (b) there were 3 Annie Lee Mosses in Washington. Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) rebuked subcommittee counsel Roy M. Cohn for unfairness in saying he had secret evidence that Mrs. Moss was a Communist but would not produce it. Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) told Mrs. Moss he believed her and would "see that you get a job."[5]

Gen. John K. Cannon, AF Tactical Air Command chief whose 37-yr. record of active service was the longest of any AF officer, retired Mar. 31. He was commander of the 12th AF & of U.S. Air Forces in Europe during World War II and director of the 1948-49 Berlin Airlift. . . . **Maj. Gen. Clark L. Ruffner** was designated Mar. 30 to become Army commander in the Pacific succeeding Lt. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, chief of the U.S. military advisory group in Indo-China.[6] . . . **Robert W. Toth,** AF veteran arrested last year for military trial on murder charges in Korea, was ordered by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington Mar. 25 to face court-martial. It set aside his writ of habeas corpus (obtained on grounds that, as a civilian, he could not be court-martialed for a crime committed while he was in service).[7]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Naguib Loses on Election

Egyptian Pres. Mohammed Naguib was reversed Mar. 29 by the Revolutionary Council in Cairo on a plan to replace military rule with Parliamentary government July 24 following free elections.

The plan had been announced Mar. 25 as a Council decision although it was opposed by Dep. Premier Lt. Col. Abdel Gamal Nasser. Arrested political party leaders, including Wafdist ex-Premier Mustafa Nahas, were freed next day under an amnesty for political prisoners.

But public demonstrations for continued rule by the Council occurred in Cairo Mar. 27-28 and the extreme nationalist Moslem Brotherhood called for a holy war to drive the British from the Suez canal zone. Gen. Naguib collapsed from exhaustion Mar. 29 after several days of political crisis, and the Council's reversal of the election plan followed. Cairo university students reacted to the Council's decision by demonstrating Mar. 30-31 in favor of Naguib's policy & against continued military rule.[8]

●

Canadian wages & salaries reached a record $1.012 billion total in Sept. 1953 but declined to $989 million in December, according to the Mar. 23 issue of the Bank of Montreal *Business Review.* Employment declined to 4,962,000 in January, and the number of jobless persons rose to 280,000.[9] . . . **Toronto** Mar. 30 opened its $60 million, 4.6-mile subway (Canada's first). . . . **Czechoslovakia** announced price reductions of 8% to 45% Apr. 1 on thousands of kinds of consumer goods & release of reserves of food, clothing & luxuries to the retail market to improve living standards.[10] . . . **Natl. Chinese** Assembly in Taipeh elected Premier Chen Cheng Mar. 24 to succeed Gen. Li Tsung-jen as Vice President. Li, in the U.S. since 1949, had been voted out of office Mar. 10 for opposition to the Chiang Kai-shek regime.[11]

Poland announced Mar. 30 it had closed its Consulates General in New York, Chicago & Detroit as ordered by the U.S. Feb. 25. They were the last Soviet-bloc diplomatic posts in the U.S. outside Washington.[12] . . . **Spanish** court-martial in Ocana convicted 34 men Mar. 30 of subversive attempts to reorganize the Communist Party in Spain. They received prison sentences of from one to 20 years.[13] . . . **Soviet** Govt. announced price reductions of 5% to 44.5% Apr. 1 on 71 categories of food & other consumer goods.[14] . . . **Belgrade** correspondents received a message Mar. 28 that an underground "Socialist Party" committee had met there to plan for overthrow of the Tito regime. Yugoslav officials said it was a hoax, possibly Soviet-inspired.

1—see pp. 12D3, 13E2 2—53A2 3—94C3, 70C3 4—93F2 5—61G3 6—89F1 7—Vol. XIII, 271A1 8—p. 77C3 9—105A3 10—XIII, 222F3 11—p. 93F3 12—66F3 13—107A3 14—106C2

LATIN AMERICA

10th Inter-American Conf. ended in Caracas Mar. 28 after the 20 delegations signed 97 agreements reached in the conference. Guatemala announced its "reservation" on the declaration against "Intl. Communist Intervention," saying that it "follows the tendency to intervene . . . in the internal affairs of the American states on the pretext of combating communism." Resolutions passed Mar. 24-25 called on all countries to try to guarantee human rights & freedoms and grant women equal political rights with men. Committee actions on economic questions were indorsed Mar. 25.[1]

British Honduras Govt.'s charge that the leftwing People's United Party (strongest in the colony) had received funds & advice from the leftist regime in Guatemala were upheld Mar. 29 by Sir Reginald Sharpe, British jurist who had conducted an inquiry into the charges.[2] . . . **Chile** Mar. 30 banned imports of automobiles in an effort to conserve foreign exchange. The U. S. State Dept. announced Mar. 25 that the U. S. had agreed to buy 100,000 tons of copper from Chile for stockpiling at the world market price (estimated total price: $60 million).[3] . . . **Mexico City** newspaper *La Prensa* charged Mar. 24 that public officials were extorting $1,250,000 a year from merchants in the city for tax-collection favors, despite Pres. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines' anti-graft campaign.[4]

ECONOMICS

Butter Price Drops

The U.S. Agri. Dept. reduced its support of butter prices to farmers to 75% of parity (from 90%) Apr. 1. Farmers' price for butter dropped from 64½-66½¢ a lb. to 56¼-58¼¢. Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson predicted Mar. 29 that wholesalers & retailers would cut prices to make butter retail in the "mid-60s"—less than the present 12¢ margin above the farmer's price.[5]

Other Farm News

Prices paid for farm products declined by 0.8% between mid-February & mid-March (2d consecutive month of decline), the Agri. Dept. reported Mar. 30.[5] . . . Secy. Benson announced Mar. 24 that the Govt. would resume buying of potatoes from the 1953 crop surplus on a "limited" scale for distribution to schools & welfare institutions and would subsidize use of potatoes by flour & starch manufacturers. He promised to avoid the "dumping" of potatoes.[6] . . . The Soil Conservation Service reported Mar. 24 that 3,758,364 acres of land in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas & New Mexico had been damaged by wind erosion during the Feb. 1-Mar. 1 period of dust storms. New total of U.S. land affected by "active erosion": 9,272,683 acres.[7]

(The Agri. Dept. revealed Mar. 30 it had halted purchase of land for national forests pending a study of Govt. land acquisition policy.)

•

Imports of Scotch whisky by the U.S. last year totaled 7,200,000 British proof gallons as against 6,300,000 in 1952, it was reported to the Natl. Assn. of Alcoholic Beverage convention in New York Mar. 24. U.S. sales of French cognac totaled 587,377 gallons for an 18% gain over sales in 1953.[8]

Airlines were ordered by the CAB Mar. 24 to compute distance by the nautical mile (1 1/16 statute miles) & speed by the knot (one nautical mph.) starting Oct. 1, as done by the military services (new system optional for non-airline flyers).

Hudson & Nash-Kelvinator stockholders, meeting Mar. 24 in Detroit & Baltimore, respectively, voted approval of plans for a merger of the 2 companies as the American Motors Corp.[9]

Ford & Gen. Motors were charged by Rep. Shepard J. Crumpacker (R.) of South Bend, Ind. Mar. 30 with waging a production and sales battle that hurt smaller auto producers & threatened to give the 2 big firms a monopoly over the industry. He cited payroll cutbacks since August at Studebaker in South Bend. (GM denied there was a "production war." Ford said its gains were due to "public demand.")[10]

Fashion Academy of New York was accused by the Fed. Trade Comm. Mar. 26 of giving its "best design" awards to manufactured products to profit from "expense" & contributions to a "scholarship fund" paid by recipients.

Trips abroad last year cost Americans $1.3 billion ($908 million spent overseas, over $300 million in Europe), the Commerce Dept. reported Mar. 28. Increase over 1952: $115 million.[11]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Screen, Stage Awards Made

From Here to Eternity was honored as best film of 1953 at the annual Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences "Oscar" award ceremony in Hollywood Mar. 25. It won 7 other awards, including best director (Fred Zinnemann) & best supporting performances (Frank Sinatra, Donna Reed). Actress Audrey Hepburn, 24, of *Roman Holiday* & actor William Holden, 36, of *Stalag 17* were cited for best starring performances.[12]

Miss Hepburn also received the American Theater Wing's Antoinette

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1953	1952	1953	1952
Allied Chemical & Dye	*$45,171,647	$40,305,400	$5.10	$4.55
Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	21,943,569	24,457,855	6.58	7.98
Aluminum Co. of America	48,848,094	43,527,142	4.71	4.19
Amer. Bdcst-Paramount Theatres	8,995,697	5,926,683	2.14	.....
Amer. Can Co.	*30,778,414	27,380,494	2.56	2.25
Amer. Tel. & Tel. (only)	421,485,570	358,493,204	10.32	10.09
Amer. Tel. & Tel. (& subs.)	§478,512,265	406,661,306	11.71	11.45
Amer. Tobacco Co.	41,225,921	34,068,963	5.90	4.79
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	*77,185,997	70,737,705	14.62	13.29
Atlantic Refining Co.	49,808,850	40,476,692	5.41	4.37
Armour & Co.	**10,339,164	†7,140,485	1.81	1.02
Bendix Aviation	‡17,352,710	†15,295,159	8.20	7.22
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	*133,947,837	90,900,771	13.30	8.80
Budd Co.	*10,829,303	9,190,618	2.88	2.42
Boeing Airplane Co.	20,318,178	14,084,448	12.51	8.67
Canadian Pacific Ry.	*31,450,462	39,078,545	2.05	2.61
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	48,068,635	44,999,175	6.04	5.66
Cities Service Co. (& subs.)	50,720,779	49,258,591	13.05	12.67
Chrysler Corp.	74,788,617	78,696,599	8.59	9.04
Coca-Cola Co.	28,209,242	27,274,774	6.60	6.38
Creole Petroleum	228,997,006	220,930,984	8.85	8.54
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	235,565,266	224,064,550	4.94	4.70
Eastman Kodak Co.	50,171,153	45,803,851	2.86	2.74
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	¶46,748,971	†43,081,717	11.77	10.89
Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd.	*20,029,513	15,342,920	12.07	9.25
General Electric Co.	*165,727,889	151,719,905	5.75	5.26
General Motors Corp.	§598,119,478	558,721,179	6.71	6.25
B. F. Goodrich Co.	34,226,745	32,364,008	8.16	7.60
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	49,323,167	39,009,866	10.28	8.00
Gulf Oil Corp.	175,036,136	141,820,328	7.13	5.78
Hudson Motor Car Co.	d10,411,060	8,307,848	.....	4.15
Intl. Business Machines Corp.	34,119,210	29,874,541	10.67	9.34
Intl. Harvester Co.	¶52,029,417	†55,656,188	3.46	3.76
Intl. Nickel Co. of Canada	53,694,526	58,891,282	3.54	3.90
Intl. Paper Co.	58,542,518	52,125,952	5.89	5.23
Kennecott Copper Corp.	88,753,873	86,150,718	8.20	7.96
Montgomery Ward & Co.	a41,195,173	b49,593,351	a6.12	b7.41
National Steel Corp.	*50,334,130	37,559,477	6.68	5.10
N.Y. Telephone Co.	*64,500,781	60,689,375	.....	.....
Pacific Gas & Electric	*59,693,000	47,000,000	3.12	2.52
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co.	52,299,144	49,836,576	7.63	8.15
J. C. Penney Co.	38,472,933	37,170,071	4.67	4.52
Phillips Petroleum Co.	76,760,231	75,284,261	5.25	5.17
Pullman, Inc.	11,001,460	9,880,815	5.02	4.51
Radio Corp. of America	35,021,778	32,325,399	2.27	2.10
Republic Steel Corp.	56,743,547	44,274,053	9.25	7.21
Shell Oil Co.	115,406,585	90,872,834	8.40	6.61
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	*185,000,000	171,091,587	5.29	5.27
South'n Bell Tel. & Tel.	50,954,431	41,241,980	.....	.....
South'n Pacific Transp'n System	*62,014,758	63,440,367	6.85	7.09
Southwest'n Bell Telephone Co.	*55,333,306	44,692,905	.....	.....
Standard Oil of Calif.	189,453,450	174,030,499	6.61	6.07
Standard Oil of Ohio	*21,218,000	17,697,083	5.08	4.20
Standard Oil of Indiana	124,826,397	119,981,438	8.11	7.81
Standard Oil of Kentucky	10,441,246	10,271,684	4.01	3.94
Standard Oil of N.J.	*§553,000,000	519,981,109	9.13	8.58
Swift & Co.	¶33,903,294	†21,698,417	5.72	3.66
Texas Co.	192,600,078	181,242,172	7.01	6.59
Transamerica Corp.	27,652,030	43,950,791	2.81	4.46
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.	*102,783,442	98,320,699	3.55	3.41
Union Pacific R.R.	*70,965,340	69,665,483	15.07	14.77
United Fruit Co.	44,556,264	37,937,126	5.07	4.32
U.S. Steel Corp.	222,087,840	143,687,746	7.54	4.54
Western Union Telegraph Co.	*8,334,736	1,103,211	6.77	.90
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	74,322,925	68,581,603	4.53	4.23
F. W. Woolworth Co.	29,766,335	31,533,307	3.07	3.25

*Preliminary **52 weeks Oct. 31 †1952 period ‡Yr. Sept. 30 ¶Yr. Oct. 31 §See p. 78F2 aYr. Jan. 31, 1954 b1953 period dNet loss after $7,614,470 tax credit

1—see p. 94A1 2—94D1 3—Vol. XIII, 279E3 4—XIII, 215F 5—p. 78E3 6—Vol. XII, 186D 7—p. 70D3 8—Vol. XIII, 216C1 9—p. 22F1 10—70E3 11—Vol. XIII, 227E2 12—XIII, 94N

Audrey Hepburn & William Holden at presentation of Hollywood "Oscars." (Wide World photos)

Perry (Tony) Award in New York Mar. 27 for the season's best starring performance by an actress on Broadway (in *Ondine*). Other Perry Awards: play—*The Teahouse of the August Moon;* musical—*Kismet;* starring performances—David Wayne in *Teahouse* (play), Alfred Drake in *Kismet* & Dolores Gray in *Carnival in Flanders* (musicals); director—Alfred Lunt of *Ondine.*[1]

Television. Plans were announced in Brussels Mar. 25 to launch an experimental TV network June 6 linking Belgium, Britain, France, Holland, West Germany, Denmark, Switzerland & Italy. . . . The British Govt.'s bill to permit advertising on TV was passed by 296-269 on 2d reading in Commons Mar. 25.[3] . . . The U.S. Info. Agency said Mar. 28 it would take advantage of the increased number of foreign TV sets (now 3 million in 23 countries) and double overseas distribution of American TV films.[4]

Russia. Moscow *Pravda* Mar. 26 sharply criticized Prof. Trofim D. Lysenko, head of the Inst. of Genetics, for having accepted an unsatisfactory doctoral dissertation from V. C. Dmitriev, ousted last year as the State Planning Comm.'s agricultural planning chief.[5] . . . Gregori Alexandrov, a leading Soviet film director, said at the Cannes film festival Mar. 27 that Russians were "sick of films about tractors & factories," wanted more love stories.

Overseas Press Club awards for 1953, made in New York Mar. 29: foreign reporting—Joseph & Stewart Alsop (*N.Y. Herald Tribune*), Howard K. Smith (CBS radio), Edward R. Murrow (CBS TV); interpretation of foreign news—Walter Lippmann (*N.Y. Herald Tribune*), Elmer Davis (ABC radio); photographic reporting—Michael Rougier of *Life.*

LEADING MARCH FILMS

New York Releases

Beat the Devil. Satire about gang of cutthroats en route to find East African uranium mine. Screenplay by John Huston & Truman Capote from novel by James Helvick. Directed by Houston. Produced by Santana-Romulus for United Artists. With Humphrey Bogart, Robert Morley, Peter Lorre, Gina Lollobrigida, Jennifer Jones. Mar. 12.

Beauties of the Night. Gerard Philipe as young composer who dreams his way into various romantic interludes. Screenplay by René Clair, Pierre Barillet & John-Pierre Gredy. Directed by Clair. Franco-London film released by Lopert-United Artists. With Martine Carol, Gina Lollobrigida, Margali Vendeuil. Mar. 22.

Go, Man, Go! How all-Negro Harlem Globetrotters basketball team rose to fame. Screenplay by Arnold Becker. Directed by James Wong Howe. Produced by Anton M. Leader. Presented by United Artists. With Dane Clark, Pat Breslin, Sidney Poitier, Edmon Ryan, Globetrotters. Mar. 9.

The Lonely Night. Documentary study of what drives lonely young woman to seek a psychoanalyst's help. Written & directed by Irving Jacoby. Produced by Jacoby & Willard Van Dyke under supervision of Mental Health Film Board. Affiliated Film Prod. Released by Arthur Mayer-Edward Kingsley, Inc. With Marian Seldes, Charles W. Moffett, Val Dufour. Mar. 28.

Night People. CinemaScope cloak-&-dagger adventure with Gregory Peck as U.S. colonel pitted against Russians in Germany. Screenplay by Nunnally Johnson from story by Jed Harris & Thomas Reed. Directed & produced by Johnson for 20th Century-Fox. With Broderick Crawford, Rita Gam, Anita Bjork, Walter Abel. Mar. 12.

Red Garters. Musical comedy satirizing Western films. Screenplay by Michael Fessler. Directed by George Marshall. Produced by Pat Duggan for Paramount. With Rosemary Clooney, Jack Carson, Guy Mitchell, Pat Crowley. Mar. 26.

Rhapsody. Two musicians must choose between careers & beautiful, wealthy girl. Screenplay by Fay & Michael Kanin, based on novel by Henry H. Richardson. Directed by Charles Vidor. Produced by Lawrence Weingarten for MGM. With Elizabeth Taylor, Vittorio Gassman, John Ericson, Louis Calhern, Michael Chekov. Mar. 11.

La Ronde. French-made bedroom farce with 10 interlocking love affairs. Screenplay by Jacques Natanson & Max Ophuls, based on Arthur Schnitzler's "Reigen." Directed by Ophuls. Robert & Raymond Hakim presentation. With Anton Walbrook, Simone Signoret, Simone Simon, Daniel Gelin, Danielle Darrieux, Gerard Philipe, Jean-Louis Barrault, Fernand Gravet. Mar 16.[2]

Salt of the Earth. Pro-labor film deriding treatment of Mexican workers by U.S. mine owners. Screenplay by Michael Wilson. Directed by Herbert J. Biberman. Produced by Paul Jarrico. Presented by Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers & Independent Productions Corp. With Rosaura Revueltas, Will Geer, David Wolfe, Juan Chacon. Mar. 14. [See Vol. XIII, p. 116K]

NEW BOOKS

Aircraft Carrier. By Lt. Comdr. J. Bryan 3d. Navy public relations officer's diary aboard "Yorktown" during World War II. Mar. 15. (Ballantine, 205 pp., $3)†

The Art of Advocacy. By Lloyd Paul Stryker. Essays on work of trial defense lawyer. Mar. 25. (Simon & Schuster, 306 pp., $5)†

Bhowani Junction. By John Masters. Novel in which Anglo-Indians discover that East & West can't really meet. BOMC April choice. Mar. 26. (Viking, 394 pp., $3.75)*

The City & The Wave. By Jon Godden. Lonely life of Eurasian in present-day India. Mar. 25. (Rinehart, 245 pp., $3)*

Jemmy Button. By Benjamin Subercaseaux (Chilean). Meteorologist on Darwin's ship "Beagle" tries to Christianize Tierra del Fuego natives. Mar. 30. (Macmillan, 382 pp., $4)*

Race Rock. By Peter Matthiessen. Subtle, shifting relationships between 4 people in New England fishing village. Mar. 31. (Harper, 306 pp., $3.50)*

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Religion. 4,144,366 Roman Catholics were converted to Protestantism in the U.S. the past 10 years, the Protestant magazine *Christian Herald* reported Mar. 25. Official Roman Catholic sources disclosed that 1,071,897 people had entered the Catholic church through "adult baptisms" in the past decade. The Catholics said they kept no records on conversion of Protestants. . . . The U. of Notre Dame announced Mar. 27 that U.S. Amb.-to-Egypt Jefferson Caffrey, 67, would receive the 1954 Laetare medal (annual award to a prominent U.S. Catholic layman). . . . The Vatican said Mar. 29 that Pope Pius had recovered from his recent attack of gastritis and was able to celebrate mass.[6]

Education. Dade Co., Fla. (Miami) school officials Mar. 28 agreed to allow children of Puerto Rican & Mexican families to attend a school in Homestead. They had been barred from school as a result of a boycott by parents of non-"Spanish" children (on grounds that the Spanish-speaking children were dirty & retarded progress of study). . . . Dartmouth College students voted Mar. 25 to end fraternity discrimination on racial, religion or nationality considerations. . . . Mexico's new $22,000,000 University City (in Mexico City) opened for classes Mar. 24.

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see Vol. XIII, p. 111G-H 2—p. 23A1 3—Vol. XIII, 387G2 4—p. 57C2 5—Vol. XIII, 359A2 6—p. 71G3

OBITUARIES

Roger Blake Emmons, 71, industrialist who led Amer. Veterans Assn. in fight against soldiers' bonus in 1934; Mar. 24 in New Canaan, Conn.

Dr. John Frederick Erdmann, 90, noted surgeon who performed 25,000 operations (his patients included Enrico Caruso, Pres. Cleveland); Mar. 27 in New York.

Willy Ferrero, 47, U.S.-born composer, conductor at La Scala Opera; Mar. 24 in Rome.

Junius P. Fishburn, 58, publisher-pres. of Roanoke, Va. *Times-World;* Mar. 24 in Washington.

H. Lawrence Freeman, 84, Negro opera composer, conductor; Mar. 24, N.Y.

Mrs. Rose Frances Witz Whitney Hull, 79, wife of ex-State Secy. Cordell Hull, founder of Women's Natl. Dem. Club; Mar. 26 in Staunton, Va.

Sir Nelson King Johnson, 62, British meteorologist who helped fix date of World War II Normandy invasion; Mar. 23 in London (suicide by overdose of aspirin).

Omar (Alexander) Kiam, 60, N.Y.-Hollywood dress designer; Mar. 29, N.Y.

Prof. Jacques Marie Le Mee, 72, surgeon, specialist in children's diseases; Mar. 26 in Paris.

Karl M. Leute, 59, pres. Lithium Corp. of Amer.; Mar. 25, Phoenix, Ariz.

Michel Polak, 90, Israeli financier; Mar. 24 in Haifa.

Col. John C. Robinson, 48, U.S. Negro aviator who fought for Ethiopia in 1935-36 war with Italy; Mar. 27 in Addis Ababa after plane crash.

Fernando Segovia (Count of Casa Segovia), 82, Argentine civil engineer; Mar. 28 in Buenos Aires.

Louis Silvers, 64, composer of *The Jazz Singer, April Showers, Mother of Mine;* Mar. 26 in Hollywood.

Harry S. Southam, 78, Canadian pblshr., art collector; Mar. 27, Ottawa.

Francis Bret Young, 70, British surgeon & novelist (*My Brother Jonathan, Mr. & Mrs. Pennington*); Mar. 28 in Capetown, S. Africa.

SPORTS

Winners

Basketball. 8th annual College All-Star game in New York Mar. 27: West 103, East 95.

Boxing. Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson, 22, of Rockaway Beach, N.Y., defeated 3d-ranking heavyweight Dan Bucceroni of Philadelphia by a 6th-round technical knockout Mar. 29 in Brooklyn. It was Jackson's 18th pro

fight, Bucceroni's first loss in 3 years.[1] . . . British heavyweight champion Don Cockell, 25, won an upset 10-round decision in London Mar. 30 over Roland LaStarza.[2]

Fencing. Columbia & New York U. tied for the 1954 NCAA championship Mar. 27 in Chicago. Individual titles: foil—Bob Goldman, Penn; saber—Steve Sobel, Columbia; epée—Henry Kolowrat, Princeton.[3]

Golf. $10,000 Azalea open in Wilmington, N.C. Mar. 28: won by Bob Toski, 27, of Livingston, N.J., for $2,000.[3] . . . Amer. Seniors Golf Assn. title in St. Augustine, Fla. Mar. 27: won by Judd L. Brumley of Greenville, Tenn.

Handball. U.S. titles in Chicago Mar. 27: singles—Vic Hershkowitz of Brooklyn; doubles—Sam Haber & Ken Schneider of Chicago; masters doubles—George Brotemarkle of Los Angeles & Bob Hackney of Long Beach, Calif. . . . Don Varner of Illinois won the U.S. Handball Assn.'s first intercollegiate tourney Mar. 27 in Evanston, Ill.

Horse Racing. Grand National Steeplechase (4 mi. 866 yd.) at Aintree, Eng. Mar. 27: won by Joe H. Griffin's Royal Tan, Bryan Marshall up, for $24,288. (Only 9 of 29 starters finished. During the race 4 horses died or were injured & had to be destroyed.)[4]

Swimming. Ohio State won its 8th NCAA swimming title Mar. 25-27 in Syracuse, N.Y. . . . Don Hopka of Milwaukee won the world pro diving title Mar. 29 in Panama City.

Tennis. Good Neighbor tourney in Miami Beach, Fla.: (Mar. 27) Doris Hart won women's singles, Miss Hart & Shirley Fry women's doubles; (Mar. 28) Vic Seixas won men's singles, Hal Burrows & Hugh Stewart men's doubles. . . . U.S. women's indoor titles Mar. 25 in Brookline, Mass.: singles—Mrs. Dorothy Levine of Chicago; doubles—Mrs. Levine & Mrs. Barbara Ward of Moorestown, N.J. (Lois Felix of Meriden, Conn. & Winslow Blanchard 2d of Boston won the mixed doubles.)[5] . . . U.S. squash tennis title in New York Mar. 24: won by H. Robert Reeve Jr. of Bayside, N.Y.

Track. Wes Santee of Kansas won the Bankers Mile in the annual *Chicago Daily News* relays Mar. 27 in 4 min. 11.8 sec.[6] . . . Alain Mimoun of France won his 3d successive European intl. cross-country title in Birmingham, Eng. Mar. 27. England won the team title.

Wrestling. Okla. A&M won the NCAA championship Mar. 27 in Norman, Okla. Heavyweight champion: Gene Nicks of Okla. A&M.

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Phil Cavarretta, 37, manager of the NL Chicago Cubs since 1951, was replaced Mar. 29 by Stan Hack, 47, ex-Cub infielder & Los Angeles (PCL) manager.[7]

1—see p. 8E1 2—Vol. XIII, pp. 320B1, 80K
3—p. 88C1 4—Vol. XIII, 104H 5—XIII, 64G
6—p. 56B2 7—Vol. XI, 240D 8—XIII, 183G
9—XIII, 408B3 10—XIII, 432B2 11—XIII, 92A
12—p. 67E1 13—XIII, 408A3 14—XIII, 440F2

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

45 coal miners were killed in a mine explosion at Chorzow, Silesia, Warsaw Radio reported Mar. 25. Polish officials blamed the explosion on sabotage. . . . 33 sailors were drowned when the Spanish Navy cutter *Guadelete* sank in a gale Mar. 26 off Gibraltar. . . . 22 persons were reported killed Mar. 29 in a train-&-bus collision 350 mi. s.w. of Buenos Aires. . . . 500,000 persons were driven from their homes Mar. 20-30 by the Tigris River which flooded 4 central provinces in Iraq & threatened Baghdad. . . . 22 deaths were reported in New York, Ohio & Iowa Mar. 29-30 due to snowstorms & a cold wave over the northern half of the U.S. from Nevada to New England. . . . 6 Korean children were killed Mar. 30 in Chunchon when an artillery shell they were dismantling exploded.

Plane Crashes

15 passengers & a crew of 3 were killed when an Aeronaves de Mexico plane crashed in a dust storm Mar. 25 in the Salinas Mtns. near Monterrey. . . . 8 persons were killed Mar. 28 when a Norwegian Catalina Flying Boat crashed into the sea midway between Spitzbergen & northern Norway. . . . 7 crewmen were killed & 3 survived Mar. 29 when a B-36 bomber crashed while taking off from Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Wash. . . . A C-119 Flying Boxcar crashed into a mess hall while attempting an emergency landing at Ft. Bragg, N.C. Mar. 30, killing 5 men on the plane & 2 in the building.

Britons Rescued at Sea

All but 4 persons aboard the British troopship *Empire Windrush* were rescued Mar. 28 50 mi. northwest of Algiers after it was set afire by a boiler room explosion. About 1,500 servicemen & their families, returning home from duty in the Far & Middle East, boarded lifeboats without panic & were picked up within 2 hours by 4 rescue ships. 4 seamen were killed by the explosion.

Crime News

Marine Pvt. William Snyder, 17, was arrested at Parris Island, S.C. Mar. 29 & Theresa Gresh, 15, was arrested in New York Mar. 30 for the fatal stabbing & beating Mar. 4 of the girl's mother, Mrs. Anna Gresh, in New York. They allegedly killed the mother because she had caught them making love. . . . M/Sgt. Maurice L. Schick, 29, of Cannonsburg, Pa., was sentenced to death by an Army court-martial in Tokyo Mar. 27 for the murder of 9-yr.-old Susan Rothschild, daughter of Col. Jacquard Rothschild.[9] . . . Dr. Hugh G. Hamilton, 49, Kansas City obstetrician, was charged Mar. 26 with having attempted to kill his wife by giving her poisoned medicine. . . . Raymond Carney, 38, was sentenced to death Mar. 24 in Florence, S.C. for the murders of H. B. Allen, 20, & Betty Clair Cain, 15.[10]

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, 27, was given a one-yr. prison sentence in Winchester, Eng. Mar. 24 after his conviction on charges of committing & inciting unnatural sex acts. Co-defendants Michael Pitt-Rivers, his cousin, & Peter Wildeblood, a newspaperman, received 18-mo. sentences. (Lord Montagu was the first peer convicted in a criminal court since trial of peers by the House of Lords was abolished.) . . . Bribery charges against longshoremen Edward Florio, John Moody & Anthony Aurigemma and Jarka Stevedoring Vice Pres. Douglas E. Yates were dismissed Mar. 26 in Newark, N.J. federal court for lack of evidence.[11]

The Federal Prison Bureau reported Mar. 28 that 62 executions were carried out by civil authorities in the U.S. last year—least of any year since 1930 (beginning of FPB records).

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Douglas Leads 8-Day Hike

Justice William O. Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court led a 189-mi. hike Mar. 20-27 along the route of the old Chesapeake & Ohio Canal from Cumberland, Md. to Washington. He had challenged Merlo Pusey & Robert Estabrook, *Washn. Post & Times-Herald* editorialists, to make the hike after they indorsed a plan to run a new highway through the Canal route & damage its scenic beauty. Pusey & Estabrook said after the hike they agreed with Douglas that the highway route should be changed. Douglas & 8 of 55 other persons who set out on the trip completed it.[8]

Names In The News

Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R., Mich.), most seriously wounded of 5 Congressmen shot by Puerto Rican Nationalists in the House Chamber Mar. 1, was dismissed Mar. 28 from Casualty Hospital in Washington.[12] . . . **Jerry Wheeler,** 15, of Houston, Tex. was named "Boy of the Year" by the Boys' Clubs of America Mar. 29.

Married: Jon Morrow Lindbergh, 21, son of flyer Charles A. Lindbergh, & Stanford U. classmate Barbara Robbins, 21, daughter of mining engr. James P. Robbins of Evanston, Ill.; Mar. 20 in Evanston.[13] . . . Ex-Lt. Louis Shoulders, 55, ex-St. Louis policeman awaiting trial for perjury in conection with missing Greenlease kidnapping ransom money, & June Marie George, 30, his former landlady; Mar. 26 in St. Louis (his 3d, her 2d).[14] . . . Singer Jane Pickens & William C. Langley, N.Y. broker & state racing commissioner; Mar. 26 in Westbury, N.Y.

Birthdays: Poet Robert Frost was 80 Mar. 24. . . . Danish Queen Ingrid was 44 Mar. 28. . . . Norwegian Crown Princess Martha was 53 Mar. 28. . . . Lady Churchill, wife of the British Prime Minister, was 69 Apr. 1.

New Cabinets

Chile. New ministers appointed by Pres. Carlos Ibañez Mar. 2:

Interior—Santiago Wilson, Popular Dem.; **Economy**—David Montane, Ind.; **Lands & Colonization**—Diego Lira, Agrarian Laborite; **Pub. Health**—Carlos Vasallo, Ind.; **Labor**—Pedro Foncea, AG.

Retained in Cabinet: **Justice** (shifted from Interior)—Oswaldo Koch, Ind.; **Forgn.**—Tobias Barros, Ind.; **Finance**—Guillermo del Pedregal, Ind.; **Pub. Works**—Orlando Latorre, AG; **Agri.**—Alejandro Hales, AG; **Defense**—Abdon Parra, Ind.; **Eductn.**—Eduardo Barrios, Ind. [See Vol. XIII, p. 398C1]

Italy. Italian Cabinet sworn in Feb. 10 (confirmed, 300-283, by Chamber of Deputies Mar. 10 with backing of Christian Dems., Liberals, Right-wing Socialists, Republicans):

Premier, Interior—Mario Scelba, CD; **Vice Prem., Without Portfolio**—Giuseppe Saragat, RS; **Without Portfolio, Chrmn. Com. of Mins. in Charge of So. Italy Fund**—Pietro Campilli, CD; **Without Portfolio for Bureaucratic Reform**—Umberto Tupini, CD; **Without Portfolio for Tourism, Theater, Films**—Giovanni Ponti, CD; **Without Portfolio for Govt.-Parlt. Relations**—Rafaele de Caro, L; **Forgn. Affairs**—Attilio Piccioni, CD; **Justice**—Michele de Pietro, CD; **Budget**—Ezio Vanoni, CD; **Treas.**—Silvio Gava, CD; **Finance**—Roberto Tremelloni, RS; **Defense**—Paolo Emilio Taviani, CD; **Pub. Instrctn.**—Gaetano Martino, L; **Pub. Works**—Giuseppe Romito, RS; **Labor, Soc. Welfare**—Ezio Vigorelli, RS; **Agri.**—Giuseppe Medici, CD; **Transport**—Bernardo Mattarella, CD; **Industry, Commerce**—Bruno Villabruna; **Forgn. Trade**—Mario Martinelli, CD; **Posts, Telecomctns.**—Gennaro Cassiani, CD; **Merch. Marine**—Fernando Tambroni, CD. [See pp. 93F3, 46F3]

Lebanon. Cabinet as reorganized by Premier Abdullah Yafi Mar. 1:

Premier, Finance, Info.—Yafi; **Eductn., Posts, Telegraphs**—Nikola Salem; **Pub. Works**—Gabriel Murr; **Forgn., Justice**—Alfred Naccache; **Interior**—George Harawi; **Econ., Soc. Affairs**—Rasheed Karami; **Defense**—Majeed Arslan. [See Vol. XIII, p. 303B1]

Sudan. Sudan's first Cabinet based on an election (appointed Jan. 9 by Prime Min.-Interior Min. Ismail el Azhari, 52, Natl. Unionist, & approved by British Gov. Gen. Sir Robert Howe):

Finance—Hammad Tewriq; **Agri., Eductn., Irrigation**—Mirghani Hamza; **Pub. Works**—Muhammed Nur el Din; **Economy, Trade**—Ibrahim el Mufti; **Justice**—Al Abd el Rahman; **Communctns.**—Murarak Zarc; **War**—Lt. Col. Khalaf Allad Khalid; **Health**—Dr. Amin el Sayyid; **State**—Dakday Tmthinazinak, Bolin Alif Guyur. [See p. 5E2]

Syria. New Cabinet named Mar. 1 by Pres. Hashem al-Atassi, Populist, was headed by Sabri al-Assali, secy.-gen. of the Nationalist Party (suppressed by military regimes since Mar. 1949). Other ministers in the new Govt.:

Forgn.—Faydi al-Atassi, P; **Interior**—Ali Bouzo, P; **Defense**—Maarouf Dawalib, P; **Pub. Health**—Mohammed Ahmed Sulaiman, N; **Econ.**—Fakhr Kayaly, N; **State**—Afif Sulh, N; **Agri.**—Emir Hassan al Atrash, Druse; **Eductn.**—Mounir Ajlany, ind.; **Finance**—Abdur Rahman Azam, ind.; **Justice**—Izzat Sukkar, ind. (The U.S. recognized the new Syrian regime Mar. 11.) [See p. 78D2]

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Britain. A Govt. spokesman Mar. 12 opposed granting wage raises in British industry unless they would result in increased production & not affect the competitive price of British goods for export. The Natl. Union of Mineworkers was raised Feb. 11 about 5% (to a scale of $22.40-$19.60 a week) but agreed to increase production 2.5% to make up for it. The Mineworkers Mar. 10 elected Ernest Jones, their anti-Communist vice pres., to succeed retiring Sir William Lawther in May as union president. [See p. 18F3] . . . The Govt. reported Jan. 28 that British exports & reexports last year totaled £2.687 billion ($7.523 billion) as against £2.726 billion last year. Imports totaled £3.344 billion as against £3.479 billion last year. (1953 adverse trade balance: $1.841 billion as against $2,108,400,000 in 1952. Exports to the dollar area gained 14% in 1953, totaling $1,080,-800,000. Gold & dollar reserves increased by $672 million during the year to $2,517,200,000 Dec. 31.) [See p. 54E3] . . . British steel production in 1953 totaled a record 17,609,000 long tons (report Jan. 12). [See p. 7A1] . . . The Govt. announced Mar. 18 that farmers' subsidies for milk, pigs & cereals would be reduced because of rising farm output & profits. It predicted that more efficient farming would bring steady reduction of farm price supports now costing the Govt. £200 million ($560 million) a year. . . . The Govt. reported Mar. 10 that its civil service payroll was reduced last year to 657,385 persons, smallest since 1942. . . . Population of England & Wales (estimated Mar. 2): 44,090,000 gain of 150,000 since 1952.

Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden was elected Mar. 18 to succeed the Marquess of Salisbury as pres. of the Natl. Union of Conservative & Unionist Assns., a national league of Conservatives & their political allies. . . . New Year's honors conferred by Queen Elizabeth II: Lord Leathers, 70, ex-Transport, Fuel & Power Min., was made viscount. Ex-War Secy. Leslie Hore-Belisha, ex-Forgn. Under Secy. Sir William Strang, Earl Drogheda of Ireland & MPs Sir Stanley Holmes & Richard Kidston Law were made barons. Among those knighted: U.S.-born sculptor Jacob Epstein, 73, and Forgn. Office news chief William Ridsdale, comedian George Robey, chrmn. Brook Hirst of the Football Assn., Chrmn.-Mng. Dir. Leonard P. Lord of British Motor (Nuffield-Austin) Corp. . . . British Boy Scouts ruled Feb. 12 that Paul Garland, 19, a Young Communist League member, must be expelled from the Scouts because Communist atheism violated the Scout pledge to God. Garland had protested that he believed in God. Richard Etheridge, 20, also a YCL member, was permitted Mar. 7 to remain in the Scouts because he was a regular churchgoer.

British Africa. Buganda Council adopted a resolution Mar. 23 declaring Mutesa II, 29, exiled to Britain last year, still King of Buganda. [See Vol. XIII, p. 406F1] . . . Capt. Gerald Griffiths, 43, cleared of murder charges last year, was convicted by a British military court in Nairobi (Kenya) Mar. 11 of "cruel & disgraceful" conduct toward 2 Mau Mau suspects captured by his company. He was sentenced to 5 yrs. in prison & dismissal from the Army. [See Vol. XIII, p. 406G2] . . . Legislative elections in Southern Rhodesia Jan. 27 & Northern Rhodesia Feb. 18 were won by the United Rhodesia & Federal parties, respectively. Both advocate "racial partnership." [See Vol. XIII, p. 430B1]

Canada. 1953 foreign trade totals reported Feb. 5: exports $4,172,600,-000 as against $4.536 billion in 1952; imports a record $4,387,400,000 as against $4,030,500,000 in 1952. Exports to the U.S.: $2,463,000,000 as against $2,349,100,000 in 1952. [See Vol. XIII, p. 137C] . . . A record post-war budget totaling $4,847,601,705, presented to Parliament Feb. 5 (effective Apr. 1), earmarked $2.536 billion for civil expenses, $1.954 billion for defense, $355,850,000 for old age security. . . . Commons voted by 116-44 Feb. 22 to raise the Prime Minister's annual salary to $37,000 (up $10,000) & other Cabinet members' to $27,000 (up $5,000). . . . The Parry, Svedrup, Devon & Ellesmere island groups—northernmost Canadian Arctic islands—were renamed Queen Elizabeth Islands Feb. 5.

France. The Natl. Assembly Mar. 20 completed adoption of a 1954 budget totaling 3.754 trillion francs ($10,725,710,500). Defense share exclusive of U.S. aid: 925 billion francs ($2,642.856,500). (U.S. aid will total about $1.4 billion.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 434E1] . . . René Coty, 71, was inaugurated as President Jan. 16. [See Vol. XIII, p. 429B3] . . . Rev. Henri Grues, 42, Roman Catholic priest (known as Abbé Pierre) who was a Resistance leader during World War II and since then a leader of volunteer welfare work in Paris, became a public hero during the Jan.-Feb. cold wave for his efforts to organize aid for the homeless. He & 200 associates (120 junkmen) specialized in building emergency dwellings in the suburbs. [See p. 40B2]. . . . A deportation order against Pietro Nenni, Italian Left-wing Socialist leader who arrived in Paris Mar. 20 to attend an anti-EDC meeting, was rescinded by Premier Joseph Laniel. Nenni had been barred from France as a member of an anti-EDC organization. [See Vol. XIII, p. 242F3]

Germany. Finland formally ended its state of war with Germany Mar. 12. [See Vol. V, p. 70B] . . . The U.S. Jan. 12 permitted resumption of trading in German dollar bonds on American exchanges provided their ownership was validated by a board set up in New York. [See Vol. XIII, p. 266D] . . . West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer urged the U.S. Mar. 7 to return German private property (estimated value: $500 million) seized in the U.S. during the war. [See Vol. XIII, p. 215P] . . . West German economic goals for 1954 (reported Jan. 31): gross natl. product of 141 billion marks ($32,450,000,000), exceeding the 1939 total; industrial production index 163% of 1936 level; 2%-3% increase in agriculture output; 720,-000 new jobs, 500,000 new housing units. [See p. 44G1] . . . The Swedish liner *Gripsholm*, chartered by the North German Lloyd Shipping Co. & to be rechristened *Berlin*, left Bremen for Halifax & New York Feb. 1 as the first post-war passenger liner sailing under the German flag. [See Vol. XIII, p. 1M] . . . Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, 77, received permission Jan. 9 to reenter the banking business in Hamburg when the Senate there

withdrew its objections. [See Vol. XII, p. 418G] . . . Margarete Rabe, under 21-yr. sentence since 1948 for selecting 3,000 Allied women prisoners executed in gas chambers during the war, was released Feb. 26 on orders of a British-German clemency board. . . . Bavarian authorities said Mar. 9 that Camp Foehrenwald, which sheltered 1,700 homeless Jews, would be closed by Apr. 1955 and its occupants permitted to emigrate or settle in German cities. . . . Russia Mar. 18 again rejected Western requests for Big 4 negotiations on freer trade & travel between East & West Germany. [See p. 74F3]

Japan. Premier Shigeru Yoshida refused to resign Feb. 26 despite criticism of his regime over charges that some officials had taken bribes from Govt.-subsidized shiplines. . . . The Govt. reported Mar. 6 that the average worker's family income in 1953 totaled $72 a month, a 25% increase (17% in real income) over 1952. . . . Japan Air Lines opened commercial service between Tokyo & San Francisco Feb. 13. . . . 420 ex-soldiers & civilians freed by Russia arrived in Maizuru Mar. 20. They reported that 57 Japanese had chosen to stay in Siberia. [See Vol. XIII, p. 324C2]

Philippines. A U.S.-Filipino announcement Mar. 22 said the 2 Govts. would ask their Congresses for an 18-mo. extension of the 1946 reciprocal free trade agreement due to expire July 3. Pres. Ramón Magsaysay announced Mar. 20 a $2 billion, 5-yr. economic development program for the Philippines. He repudiated Feb. 22 the slogan "Asia for the Asians" as one now taken up by Red China for anti-American purposes. Ex-Amb.-to-U.S.-UN Carlos P. Romulo was appointed Magsaysay's "special & personal" Ambassador to Washington Feb. 23. [See p. 54F2] . . . Skeletons of 300 Japanese believed to have committed mass suicide during World War II were reported found Mar. 21 in a cave northwest of Manila.

Soviet Union. Transfer of the Crimea from the Russian to Ukrainian SSR was announced Feb. 27. (It was an autonomous republic before World War II). Appointment of N. T. Kalchenko as Premier & ex-Premier D. S. Korotchenko as Presidium President in Ukraine were announced Jan. 15. . . . Other provincial Govt. shifts: Georgian First Dep. Premier Vilian Zodelava was replaced by M. I. Kuchava Jan. 17. (Tiflis radio reported Feb. 21 that the Georgian CP had expelled 3,000 members in the past 17 mos. New Georgian CP First Secy.: V. P. Mzhavanadize.) Kazakh SSR CP leader Shumabay Shayakhmetov was replaced by ex-USSR Culture Min. P. K. Ponomarenko Feb. 7 for favoritism to friends & relatives [see p. 86A3]. Zinovi Timofeevich Serdyuk of Ukraine was made CP leader in Moldavia Feb. 7. . . . USSR Health Min. Andrei F. Treyakov, physician in charge of treating Stalin at the time of Stalin's death, was replaced Mar. 2 by his woman deputy, Dr. Maria D. Kovrygina. . . . Publication Mar. 18 of names of members of the new Supreme Soviet (708 in Council of the Union, 639 in Council of Nationalities) showed that 80% were new members. (The U.S. Info. Service said Mar. 23 that 17 of 125 full members & 6 of 110 alternates named to the Soviet CP Central Com. in Oct. 1952 had been dropped from the new Supreme Soviet. Among the missing: Alexander N. Proskrebyshev, Stalin's personal aide.) CP Central Com. appointments announced in Moscow Feb. 16: Marshal Semyon Timoshenko to the Byelorussian bureau, Gen. Ivan Bagramian to the Latvian bureau. [See p. 78C-D2] . . . An Austrian formerly imprisoned in Russia reported in Vienna Feb. 3 that Zot Ivanovich Chepurnykh had been serving a 15-yr. prison term. The charge: he delayed 2 weeks obeying orders to return to Moscow in Aug. 1948 after Mrs. Oksana S. Kasenkina escaped from the Soviet Consulate in New York, where he was vice consul. [See Vol. VIII, p. 274G]

The Soviet Govt. reported Jan. 31 that major production in the USSR in 1953 was 12% more than in 1952, 45% more than in 1950 & 101% of the year's goal under the current 5-yr. plan. (Approximate production totals in 1953 reported by Moscow *Pravda* Dec. 29: 38 million tons of steel, 320 million tons of coal, 133 billion kw. hrs. of electricity. Reports in Paris Dec. 31 said work had been stopped on the Volga-Ural & Turkmen canal projects launched during Stalin's regime.) [See Vol. XII, p. 175B] . . . "Sovetsky visky" (or "veesky"), a Soviet-produced imitation of Irish whisky new to the USSR, went on sale in Moscow the week of Mar. 14-20.

Yugoslavia. Yugopress news agency reports: (Mar. 17) The Yugoslav Communist party dropped 70,000 & added 25,000 members the past 17 mos., present total membership being "over 700,000." (Mar. 22) Number of collective farms in Yugoslavia dropped from 6,797 in 1951 to 1,258 at the end of 1953. [See p. 22F3] . . . The Yugoslav Govt. reported Mar. 21 that it held 158 Christian clergymen (124 Roman Catholics) in prison, mostly as wartime pro-Nazis or post-war foes of the Tito regime. It said 101 priests were released in 1953. [See Vol. XIII, p. 399D2] . . . Yugoslav athletes Gavra Budisin, 28 & Julko Jost, 24, asked Portugal for political asylum Mar. 21 after their team won a volleyball tournament in Lisbon. Tennis player Mirko Tusukovic, 20, sought Italian asylum Mar. 22 in Genoa. [See Vol. XIII, p. 118F]

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Australia announced Feb. 18 it had established a station named Mawson (for explorer Sir Douglas Mawson) on the Antarctic mainland (at approx. Long. 65° E., Lat. 67.5° S.). . . . **British Guiana** program of capital development & public works to cost $42 million in 5 yrs. was announced by British Colonial Secy. Oliver Lyttleton Feb. 8. [See p. 6B1] . . . **Communist China's** *Peiping People's Daily* reported Feb. 10 that 10% of the country's rural population (estimated 300 million) lived in "famine" areas & 10% more were "short of food." It said the Govt. must supply food to 100 million town people & peasants. Peiping announced Jan. 11 that a 5-yr. plan to collectivize farming would increase the number of farm cooperatives from 14,000 to 35,800 this year, to 800,000 by 1957. (Red China cut the production goals of its first 5-year plan because of inadequate resources, the UN Econ. Comm. for Asia & the Far East said Jan. 18. The report showed: steel output rose 70%, coal mines fulfilled 96% of the goal in 1953's first quarter, crude oil output for 1952 was 12% above the previous one-year record, China's first automatic blast furnace began operation in 1953.) [See p. 60D2; Vol. XIII, 173D] . . . **Nationalist China** reported Feb. 25 that its planes had dropped 300 million anti-Communist leaflets on the mainland since Jan. 1953. Natl. China's 1953 trade totals (for Formosa) reported Jan. 25: exports totaled $129,792,898, imports $100,563,974; sugar, chief export, accounted for $90,255,000; Formosa showed a favorable balance in trade with all areas except Hong Kong. [See p. 93F3]

Czech court Jan. 29 sentenced Marie Svermova, deputy to executed Vice Premier Rudolf Slansky, to life imprisonment & 6 co-defendants to prison terms of 15 to 25 yrs. on charges of treason. [See Vol. XIII, p. 81M] . . . **Danish** Social Dems. (Socialists) won in 61 of 104 localities in nationwide local elections Mar. 1. A new "McCarthyite" Natl. Youth Party polled 115 votes. [See Vol. XIII, p. 319A1] . . . **Finnish** Parliamentary elections Mar. 7-8 gave Social Dems. 54 Rigsdag seats, Agrarians 53, Communists 43 (unchanged), Conservatives 24, Swedish Minority 13, Finnish Peoples (Liberal) Party 13. The Govt. coalition commanded 103 seats to 97 for the Socialist-Communist opposition (Govt. loss of one). [See Vol. XIII, p. 398E1] . . . **French Moroccan** court in Fez gave 10 Moroccan terrorists death sentences Mar. 11 for political killings last winter said to have been supported by the Istiqlal (Independence) Party. [See p. 77D3] . . . **Greece** Feb. 6 accepted only 616 of 1,172 persons Hungary offered to return as Greek civil war hostages. [See Vol. XII, p. 360C]

Hungary announced Mar. 13 that Lt. Gen. Gabor Peter, who as chief of political police assembled the cases against Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, Robert A. Vogeler & Hungarian officials purged in 1947-49, had been sentenced to life imprisonment for anti-state crimes. Ex-Justice Min. Guyla Decsi was given a 9-yr. sentence. [See Vol. XIII, p. 430C1] . . . **Iranian** Princess Ashraf, twin sister of the Shah and exiled by the Mossadegh regime 2 yrs. ago, returned to Teheran Mar. 20. [See p. 86D2] . . . **Israeli** Premier Sharett Feb. 1 added Pinhas Rosen, leader of the Leftist Liberal Progressive Party, to his Cabinet as Justice Minister. [See p. 30C3] . . . **Italian** Christian Dems. led by ex-Premier Alcide de Gasperi would have won 65% of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies had there been a recount of

votes cast in the election last June, reports reaching Washington Jan. 6 revealed. The Christian Dems. were said to have avoided a recount demanded by the Communists for fear it would be to their disadvantage, only to discover later they should not have settled for 49% of the vote, which cost them firm control of Parliament. [See p. 93D3; Vol. XIII, 190A] . . . **Libyan** Premier Feb. 18: Sayed Mohammed Saghisli, succeeding Mohamud Bey Muntasser (resigned). [See Vol. XII, p. 63D]

Malayan guerrilla warfare casualties since 1948 as reported by British authorities Mar. 18: 4,825 terrorists killed, 2,259 injured, 1,391 captured; 2,264 civilians & 1,638 police & troops killed by terrorists. Perlis State & part of North Kedah State were classified Feb. 20 as "white" areas (cleared of serious Red resistance, not subject to restrictions imposed in threatened areas to prevent the Communists from obtaining supplies). [See p. 44C2] . . . **Maldive Islands** Natl. Assembly voted Feb. 22 to restore the monarchy after a year as a republic. Al Amir Mohammed Farid Didi was enthroned as Sultan Mar. 7 [See p. 23D3]

Netherlands Govt. proposed Mar. 11 that dams be built between North Beveland & Walcheren islands near Veere and between North & South Beveland islands (Kat to Wilhelminadorp), both damming the Veersche Gat, to control tidal floods. It was estimated that the project would take 10 yrs., cost $9 million, reclaim 4,500 acres of land. The Govt. Delta Comm. proposed Mar. 15 a 20-25-yr. program costing 1½-2 billion guilders ($354-$526 million) to construct seawalls closing off the Veersche Gat, Eastern Scheld River, Brouwershavensche Gat & Haringvliet but leaving open the Western Scheldt waterway to Antwerp and the Rotterdam waterway. [See Vol. XIII, p. 120F]

Norwegian Parliament voted Mar. 17 to increase conscription terms in the armed forces to 16 mos. from 12. The Govt. had encountered strong opposition to 18-mo. terms recommended by NATO. [See Vol. XIII, p. 342E3]. . . . **Pakistani** authorities announced Mar. 23 that ex-Col. M. I. Majid, lawyer Riaz Hashmi & M. C. Silveira, a businessman, had been arrested for conspiracy to assassinate King Faisal II of Iraq. They allegedly were hired by a "foreign power" opposed to an Iraqi-Pakistani-Turkish defense alliance. . . . **Peru** obtained a $30 million credit for currency stabilization Feb. 18 from the U.S. Govt., Intl. Monetary Fund & Chase Natl. Bank (N.Y.). [See Vol. XIII, p. 361D1]

Polish Premier Boleslaw Bierut told the United Workers (Communist) Party Congress in Warsaw Mar. 11 that the country suffered from a grain shortage. (Vice Premier Zenon Nowak admitted Mar. 15 that farm collectivization had failed. He asked that private farmers help the Govt. increase production.) Bierut reported industrial production had increased 118% in 1950-53 while agricultural output rose only 10%. Econ. Min. Hilary Minc indicated that Poland would abandon efforts to build all types of machinery, would specialize & look to other Communist countries for certain types. [See p. 93G3]. . . . **Rumania** Feb. 1 revalued its currency to a rate of 1.5 lei (instead of 2.66 lei) to the Soviet ruble. Gold content of the lei was increased to .148112 grams from .079346. [See Vol. XIII, p. 430D1]. . . . **Spain** announced Mar. 15 it would buy 300,000 metric tons (10 million bu.) of surplus U.S. wheat to prevent a summer shortage this year. The U.S. was to apply the proceeds (in pesetas) toward expenses at air & naval base construction projects in Spain [see p. 52C3]. Prison terms of one to 15 yrs. were given 17 Anarchists & a Monarchist convicted in Madrid Feb. 5 of anti-Govt. activities. Cipriano Damiano, 36, secy. gen. of the anarchist Natl. Labor Fed., received a 15-yr. sentence. [See Vol. XII, p. 90J]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Legislation

The House Feb. 17 passed and sent to the Senate the first major appropriation of the session, a $3,333,241,600 bill providing $2,755,386,000 for the Post Office & $577,855,600 for the Treasury Dept. Pres. Eisenhower had requested $2.76 billion for the Post Office & $578,783,000 for the Treasury. (Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield asked Congress Feb. 16 to correct what he called postal pay inequities by giving big raises to higher-paid, top supervisory employees and cutting pay scales for the lowest-paid jobs. Present holders of the lower-paid jobs, however, would not be subject to the cuts. Cost of the change: $80 million a year.) [See p. 76G1]

The President asked Congress Feb. 17 for $435,894,255 in supplemental appropriations (all but $295,000 for the current fiscal year). The request included $35 million for unemployment compensation needed because of higher benefits & the increase in joblessness ($20½ million was to go to veterans). [See p. 76G1]

Congress passed and sent to the President Feb. 9 a compromise bill providing $681,769,703 to reimburse the CCC for farm price support program losses and to permit it to continue the program. House action was by voice vote, Senate action by a vote of 49 to 10. The effect of the bill was to cancel $681,769,703 in notes the CCC gave the Treasury. The CCC had asked for cancellation of $741,548,788 worth of its notes. [See pp. 38D2, 91F3]

The Senate agreed without dissent Feb. 10 to authorize a $3 million survey to decide whether the tides of Passamaquoddy Bay (between Maine & New Brunswick, Canada) could be used profitably to produce power. The project had been started in FDR's first term but was dropped under Republican attack. [See Vol. IX, p. 334P]

Other Presidential Action

The President Feb. 10 signed a bill creating 30 new federal judgeships and permitting full-pay retirement of judges at 65 after 15 years' service. (The previous law permitting retirement at 70 after 10 years' service also remained on the books.) The measure had been passed by voice vote of both Houses Feb. 3. [See p. 91F3]

The Army announced Feb. 23 that Pres. Eisenhower had commuted to 25 years' imprisonment the death sentence ordered for Pvt. Thomas H. Fair, who had been convicted of "aiding & abetting" Pvt. Harold Boyce when the latter shot & killed Pvt. William Rutledge in Austria "on or about" Aug. 14, 1951. Boyce's death sentence had been commuted by the President previously to a 25-yr. term.

STRIKE STATISTICS

(Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	1953	1952
Strikes started	5,100	5,117
Workers involved	2,300,000	3,540,000
Percent of employees	5.4	8.8
Man-days idleness	27,000,000	59,100,000
Percent of estimated working time	.2	.6
Per worker involved	11.7	16.7

MISCELLANEOUS

Thomas I. Parkison, whose retirement as Equitable Life Insurance Society board chairman was requested by directors last year, resigned Feb. 18. He had refused to resign in November after N.Y. State officials denounced the award of Equitable advertising business to his son's agency. [See Vol. XIII, p. 370C1]

Yale U. & American Philosophical Society announced Jan. 16 a 15-yr. project to assemble all known writings of Benjamin Franklin, whose 248th birthday anniversary was observed Jan. 17. . . . **Bangor (Me.)** *Commercial,* an evening & Sunday newspaper, suspended publication Jan. 17 for lack of advertising revenue. . . . **Gregor Piatigorsky** recovered in New York Jan. 15 a 1712 Stradivarius cello (valued at $25,000-$100,000) confiscated by the Germans in Paris during World War II. It had been rediscovered in Aachen.

American Zionist Council announced in New York Feb. 26 the election of Rabbi Irving Miller, Zionist Org. of Amer. president, as AZC chairman succeeding Louis Lipsky, who resigned. . . . **Carnegie Corp.** announced Jan. 31 it had distributed $5,037,113 in grants to higher education and social science agencies during 1952-53. Total given since its establishment in 1911: $236,960,047.

Radio & TV broadcast more than 37,000 religious programs in the U.S. last year, the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. reported Mar. 2.

John Ireland, actor, filed a $1,756,000 damage suit in Los Angeles Mar. 2 charging that producers of the Ellery Queen TV series broke a contract for him to star on the programs. He said they maliciously & falsely told him he was "politically unacceptable" to the sponsor. (Young & Rubicam, sponsor's agency, said it had no political objection to Ireland.)

Willie Mays, 22, star N.Y. Giant centerfielder, was discharged from the Army Mar. 2. . . . **Bob Lemon,** reputedly highest-paid Amer. League pitcher, signed his 1954 contract with Cleveland Mar. 2 for an estimated $42,000.

Actress Corinne Calvet divorced actor John Bromfield in Santa Monica, Calif. Mar. 16.

Thomas W. Pew, 49, Gen. Crude Oil pres., died Jan. 4 in Houston, Tex.

APPOINTMENTS & ELECTIONS

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
Adam Hat Stores, Inc.	Lawrence R. Kessel	Pres.-Chrmn.	Mar. 9
Amer. Acad. of Obstetrics & Gynecology	Dr. Bayard Carter of Durham, N.C.	Pres.	Dec. 15
	Dr. W. F. Mengert, Dallas	Pres.-elect	Dec. 15
Amer. Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons	Dr. T. Campbell Thompson of N.Y.	Pres.	Jan. 28
	Dr. Walter P. Blount of Milwaukee	Pres.-elect	Jan. 28
Amer. Baptist Assn.	Dr. A. L. Kirland of Henderson, Tex.	Pres.*	Mar. 18
Amer. Bar Assn.	Loyd Wright, Los Ang.	Pres.¶	Mar. 9
Amer. Brake Shoe Co.	Kempton Dunn, 44	Pres.†	Feb. 1
Amer. Chemical Society	Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, 60, of Abbott Lab.	Chrmn.	Jan. 1
Amer. Inst. of Chem. Engrs.	Chalmer G. Kirkbride	Pres.	Jan. 1
Amer. Life Insurance Co.	Richard Rhodebeck	Pres.	Jan. 7
Amer.-Marietta Co.	Robert E. Pflaumer	Pres.	Feb. 4
Amer. Metal Products Co.	Frederick C. Matthaei	Chrmn.‡	Jan. 27
Amer. Orthopsychiatric Assn.	Simon H. Tulchin	Pres.	Mar. 15
Amer. Silk Council, Inc.	John McNamee Sullivan	Pres.	Jan. 19
Amer. Stock Exchange	John H. McMann	Chrmn.*	Jan. 8
Asphalt Tile Inst.	Charles A. Neumann	Pres.	Feb. 16
Assoc. Equipment Distributors	Geo. W. Gagel, Kan. Cy.	Pres.	Jan. 3
Avco Mfg. Corp. (Lycoming Div.)	S. B. Withington	Pres.	Jan. 14
Bellanca Aircraft Corp.	N. F. Vanderlipp	Pres.-Gen. Mgr.	Jan. 16
Beloit (Wis.) College	Dr. Miller Upton, 37	Pres.§	Jan. 1
Berkshire Life Ins. Co.	W. Rankin Furey	Pres.[a]	Feb. 9
Blair Holding Corp.	Virgil D. Dardi	Chrmn.	Jan. 12
Borden Co. (Chemical Div.)	Augustine R. Marusi	Pres.	Mar. 1
Braniff Intl. Airways	Fred Jones, Okla. Cy.	Chrmn.	Jan. 13
	Chas. E. Beard, Dallas	Pres.[b]	Jan. 13
Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.	Thomas Dudley Cabot	Pres.	Mar. 3
Canadian Assn. of Radio & Television Broadcasters	E. Finlay MacDonald of Halifax, N.S.	Pres.	Mar. 25
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co.	Harry B. McClure	Pres.[c]	Mar. 2
CBS-Columbia (CBS mfg. div.)	Seymour Mintz	Pres.	Mar. 1
Cecil & Presbrey, Inc.	James M. Cecil	Chrmn.	Jan. 1
	Thomas J. Maloney	Pres.	Jan. 1
Chance Vought Aircraft, Inc.	Frederick O. Detweiler	Pres.	Jan. 4
Childs Co. (restaurants)	A. M. Sonnabend, 57	Pres.	Feb. 11
Colo. Interstate Gas Co.	W. E. Mueller	Pres.	Jan. 1
Colorado Oil & Gas Corp.	W. C. Norman	Pres.	Jan. 11
Columbia Univ. Press	Dr. Frank D. Fackenthal	Pres.	Dec. 20
Coronado Petroleum Corp.	C. F. Dohm	Pres.	Mar. 23
Continental Copper & Steel Industries, Inc.	Ernest G. Jarvis	Chrmn.	Feb. 5
	Matthew J. Hall	Pres.	Feb. 5
Coolerator Co. (IT&T sub.)	Stanley Luke	Pres.	Feb. 4
Crowell-Collier Pblshg. Co.	Clarence E. Stouch	Chrmn.	Jan. 1
	Paul C. Smith, 45	Pres.	Jan. 1
Dana Corp.	J. E. Martin	Pres.	Jan. 1
Distilled Spirits Inst.	Ralph T. Heymsfeld of Schenley Industries	Pres.	Jan. 19
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc.	John B. Fox of Harvard	Exec. Dir.	Jan. 14
Emerson Electric Mfg. Co.	Wallace R. Persons, 44	Pres.[d]	Jan. 1
Evangelical Lutheran Church of Iceland	Rev. Asmundur Gudmundsson, 65	Bishop	Jan. 13
Franciscan Conventual Minor Friars (Gen. Chap.)	Rev. Vittorio Constantini	Min.-Gen.	Feb. 6
French Legion of Honor, Inc. (Amer. Society)	George A. Sloan	Pres.	Jan. 18
Gen. Crude Oil Co. (Houston)	Wallace C. Thompson	Pres.	Feb. 4
Georgetown (Ky.) Coll.	Dr. H. Leo Eddleman, 43	Pres.[e]	Mar. 17
Gimbel Brothers, Inc.	Louis Tannenbaum, 48	Pub. Dir.[f]	Jan. 18
Grace Natl. Bank (N.Y.)	Ralph S. Stillman	Pres.	Feb. 5
Great Lakes Paper Co., Ltd.	C. J. Warwick Fox	Pres.	Feb. 15
Gyrodyne Co. of Amer., Inc.	John A. Roosevelt	Chrmn.	Mar. 15
Steve Hannagan Assoc.	Wm. E. Robinson, 52	Chrmn.[g]	Jan. 15
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Soc.	Ben Touster	Pres.*	Feb. 2
Helicopter Council	Charles M. Kaman, 34	Chrmn.	Jan. 4
R. Hoe & Co., Inc.	James D. Mooney	Pres.	Jan. 24
U. of Illinois Bd. of Trustees	Herbert B. Megran	Pres.	Mar. 20

RESIGNATIONS

Amer. Locomotive Co.	Duncan W. Fraser	Chrmn.[k]	Feb. 26
Elmira (N.Y.) Coll.	Dr. Lewis Eldred	Pres.[m]	Jan. 5
Globe-Wernicke Co.	A. C. Howard	Pres.	Mar. 26
Kaiser Motors Co.	Joseph W. Frazer	V. Ch., Dir.	Jan. 12
M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.	Archie O. Joslin	Pres.[n]	Jan. 1
M & M Wood Working Co.	Thomas B. Malarkey	Pres.	Jan. 9
Masons (Supreme Council, 33d Degree)	Dr. Melvin M. Johnson of Boston	Sovrgn.-Gr. Comdr.	Dec. 31
Northwest Airlines, Inc.	Harold R. Harris	Pres.[p]	Mar. 4

*Re-elected ¶To succeed Wm. J. Jameson of Billings, Mont. in September †Succeeded Maurice N. Trainer who became vice chrmn. ‡Succeeded as pres. by Douglas F. Roby §Succeeded Dr. Carey Croneis who resigned to become provost & geology prof. at Rice Inst. [a]Succeeded Harrison L. Amberg who was to become chrmn. May 1 [b]See p. 16E1 [c]Succeeded Dr. J. G. Davidson who became chrmn. [d]Succeeded W. S. Snead who continued as chrmn. [e]Effective June 1 [f]Was advertising dir. at Macy's, succeeded Bernice Fitz-Gibbon, resigned Jan. 11 [g]Was publisher & exec. vice pres. of N.Y. Herald Tribune [see Vol. XIII, 174B] [k]Effective Apr. 27 [m]Effective July 1 [n]Succeeded by Donald B. Tansill [p]Because of "irreconciliable differences" with majority of Bd. of Directors

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1953	Net Income 1952	Per Share 1953	Per Share 1952
Abbott Laboratories	$9,220,042	$8,845,906	$2.35	$2.25
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	10,044,152	9,097,759	2.27	2.02
Acme Steel Co.	*6,721,990	4,674,366	3.38	2.35
Admiral Corp.	8,213,165	8,711,133	3.48	3.69
Air Reduction Co.	*6,766,356	7,289,694	2.06	2.25
Alabama Power	*13,165,270	11,530,279	.....	.....
Algemene K. U.	*8,100,000	8,900,000	4.07	4.79
Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.	*7,791,000	5,940,000	4.40	3.37
Amer. Airlines, Inc.	13,413,051	12,514,405	1.85	1.72
Amer. Cyanamid Co.	*27,473,000	26,612,000	3.15	3.07
Amer. Enka Corp.	**6,410,939	†6,063,235	**5.74	†5.42
Amer. Gas & Electric Co.	*30,950,456	27,340,418	2.49	2.36
Amer. Home Products	*13,093,103	11,734,993	3.41	3.05
Amer. Investment Co. of Illinois	*5,280,862	4,828,356	2.29	2.20
Amer. Locomotive Co.	7,400,654	6,444,094	3.40	2.83
Amer. Natural Gas Co.	12,879,033	8,649,572	3.48	2.34
Amer. Radiator & Stand. Sanit. Corp.	18,713,572	18,180,655	1.83	1.78
Amer. Smelting & Refining	‡19,111,632	‡32,339,750	2.87	5.30
Amer. Sugar Refining Co.	6,551,997	7,806,951	7.64	10.43
Amer. Woolen Co.	[d]9,476,981	[d]6,194,956	.....	.....
Anheuser-Busch, Inc.	13,232,549	12,030,063	2.82	2.56
Appalachian Elec. Power Co.	*13,528,409	11,854,705	P36.82	P32.13
Arkansas Power & Light	6,293,598	5,696,602	.....	.....
Armco Steel Corp.	33,902,462	31,337,861	6.50	6.01
Armstrong Cork Co.	9,264,978	8,685,259	5.84	5.47
Ashland Oil & Refining Co.	¶8,407,816	§5,700,273	1.26	.88
Associates Investment Co.	13,504,062	11,737,463	4.19	3.62
Atlantic Coast Line R.R.	*12,028,994	17,325,674	14.60	21.03
Babcock & Wilcox Co.	12,061,389	9,809,440	8.14	6.95
Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp.	*7,361,213	7,222,925	1.54	1.51
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	10,835,032	10,030,979	3.31	2.99
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada	26,848,740	22,570,350	2.65	2.47
Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.	28,664,007	19,927,788	8.07	6.04
Beneficial Loan Corp.	14,116,311	12,632,220	3.63	3.62
Borden Co.	20,264,156	17,667,137	4.71	4.11
Boston Edison Co.	8,024,448	8,146,871	2.96	3.30
Bridgeport Brass	*5,325,834	4,023,523	5.47	4.23
Burroughs Corp.	*7,206,655	7,893,419	1.44	1.58
C.I.T. Financial Corp.	34,785,241	29,604,166	3.62	3.08
Canada Cement Co., Ltd.	[a]5,454,965	§4,044,994	6.97	4.62
Canadian Breweries, Ltd.	[b]7,679,494	§5,255,060	3.06	2.25
Canadian Industries, Ltd.	10,826,258	10,752,768	1.49	1.48
Carborundum Co.	5,721,553	4,782,503	3.69	3.12
Carrier Corp.	[b]6,107,134	§4,522,512	5.22	4.89
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	*20,254,514	22,118,060	4.84	5.52
Celanese Corp. of Amer.	10,652,977	9,214,367	1.01	.77
Central & South West Corp.	*15,621,000	13,561,677	1.72	1.60
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R.	*25,661,506	28,000,592	15.02	16.39
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pac.	*9,258,013	10,516,268	.....	.....
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.	5,098,322	5,317,499	10.15	11.18
Chicago, R.I. & Pacific R.R.	*25,912,087	22,641,225	16.07	13.57
Christiana Securities Co.	43,335,908	40,586,746	281.90	263.58
Cincinnati Gas & Electric	11,238,454	10,057,798	1.56	1.40
Cincinnati Milling Machine Co.	11,049,601	9,663,160	12.76	11.13
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Tex. Pac.	*5,354,881	5,279,549	.....	.....
Cincinnati & Surburban Bell Telephone	5,112,544	4,327,324	5.44	4.61
Clark Equipment Co.	5,177,230	5,504,246	4.55	5.46
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.	9,137,122	7,621,360	3.20	2.53
Cleveland Electric Illuminating	14,765,329	12,669,557	4.07	3.45
Clinton Foods, Inc.	¶5,093,120	§2,069,307	4.01	1.50
Coca-Cola Intl. Corp.	5,955,264	6,012,121	36.97	37.04
Columbia Gas System	13,219,000	13,546,000	.76	.83
Columbian Carbon Co.	5,194,501	4,336,582	3.22	2.69
Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric	5,591,151	4,700,772	2.15	2.07
Combustion Engineering, Inc.	7,360,789	5,935,009	7.61	6.15
Commercial Credit Co.	23,847,991	19,814,307	5.21	4.34
Commonwealth Edison Co.	37,402,994	33,463,970	2.38	2.25
Cone Mills Corp.	9,091,417	7,979,908	2.59	2.27
Connecticut Light & Power Co.	7,721,888	7,225,790	1.03	.96
Consolidated Edison of N.Y.	*49,578,554	45,115,034	2.94	2.63
Cons. Gas, Elec. Light & Pwr. (Balt.)	*10,142,000	10,139,982	1.74	1.81
Consol. Natural Gas	*15,156,557	15,441,276	4.11	4.19
Consol. Paper Corp., Ltd.	10,982,103	10,337,981	4.28	4.03
Consol. Vultee Aircraft	[a]10,254,821	§10,426,476	4.31	4.39
Consumers Power Co.	*24,836,390	19,750,357	3.18	2.65
Container Corp. of Amer.	*10,127,948	10,282,948	4.93	5.01
Continental Baking Co.	5,654,438	4,881,645	3.96	3.24
Continental Can Co.	*15,680,953	14,387,839	4.29	4.22
Continental Motors Corp.	[b]6,023,813	§6,126,021	1.83	1.86
Continental Oil Co.	40,874,666	38,087,890	4.20	3.91
Corn Products Refining	16,110,887	13,929,125	5.42	4.60
Corning Glass Works	12,681,395	10,323,156	4.66	3.77
Crane Co.	8,703,262	9,872,823	3.47	3.96
Crucible Steel Co. of Amer.	5,110,000	5,395,520	5.28	5.66
Curtiss-Wright Corp.	11,402,791	9,047,514	1.36	1.02
Dayton Power & Light	7,558,715	8,275,442	2.63	2.85
Deere & Co.	[b]24,737,531	§35,164,989	3.37	4.93
Delaware & Hudson Co.	*5,533,840	5,554,427	10.25	10.29
Del., Lackawana & West'n R.R.	*6,651,879	6,601,761	.....	.....
Denver & Rio Grande West'n R.R.	9,850,423	8,119,138	14.79	12.31
Detroit Edison Co.	20,520,004	17,196,307	1.92	1.71
Detroit Steel Corp.	*5,230,259	4,276,666	2.16	1.77

*Preliminary **Yr. Jan. 3, 1954 †1953 period ‡Includes Fed. Mining & Smelting Co. operations (merged Apr. 30, 1953) ¶Yr. Sept. 30 §1952 period [a]Yr. Nov. 30 [b]Yr. Oct. 31 [d]loss [p]On preferred shares